The New-York Times.

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LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE AMERICAN RIFLEMEN.

THE WIMBLEDON MATCHES—THE AMERICAN EIGHT NOT ADMITTED TO THE ELCHO SHIELD MATCH—THE LLOYD'S CUP.

LONDON, July 8.—The letter received on the 9th inst. by Col. Gildersleeve in relation to shooting by the American riflemen at Wimbledon, was from Henry Parsons, Adjutant of the English eight. Mr. Parsons says: "The council is not willing to admit another team to shoot with our three eights in the Elcho Shield match, but they propose a match, to take place on the 17th inst., for the Lloyd's Cup, between the Americans and an eight selected by the respective Captains from the three British teams. At the same time the council does not despair of a match between the four eights, which perhaps may be managed for the Monday following the shooting at Wimbledon. In the meantime it hopes that the match proposed for the 17th inst. may be agreeable to the Americans.

A VISIT TO THE GIANT'S CAUSEWAY.

BELFAST, July 8.—The American riflemen made an excursion to-day to the Giant's Causeway in a special railway train. They were accompanied by the band of the Ninety-fourth Regiment. Large crowds of persons were congregated at the stations along the route, and at Portrush, the terminus of the road, there was an immense concourse. On the return of the team to Belfast they attended the theatre. The house was crowded, and the visiting riflemen were warmly greeted upon their entry. American airs were played by the orchestra, and the wildest enthusiasm was manifested by the audience.

MR. PARSONS, OF THE ENGLISH EIGHT, AND HIS CRITICS.

LONDON, July 9—5:30 A. M.—Mr. Parsons, Adjutant of the English Eight, replying to criticisms in the newspapers on his proposals for a match between the Americans and a mixed British team, explains that the original plan which he proposed for the competition for the Lloyds Cup was that sent to Col. Gildersleeve on June 26, for a match between the English, Scotch, and American eights. That plan was approved by Wharncliffe, Gildersleeve, and the Captains of all the teams concerned. Afterward third parties persuaded the Council to veto the arrangement. He has no hesitation in saying that the English mixed team of eight now proposed will have no chance against the Americans. He expects a shower of letters from well-known shots indorsing his opinion. The men will be unknown to each other, and armed with all sorts of rifles. These circumstances will destroy the possibility of concerted action. When the Americans have thoroughly beaten them, every rifleman in England will say: "After all it was no match." Mr. Parsons concludes: "I shall greatly regret so lame and impotent a conclusion, and protest against suggestions made without reflection."

THE RECENT FLOODS IN EUROPE.

THE DESTRUCTION IN HUNGARY—TWENTY-EIGHT BODIES RECOVERED AND ONE HUNDRED PERSONS REPORTED MISSING.

LONDON, July 8.—To-day's *Times* contains a letter from Buda-Pesth confirming the previous reports of the destructive character of the recent storms in that vicinity, but reducing the number of lives lost from that first stated. It says the bodies of twenty-eight persons have been found and over 100 people are known to be missing. It is probable that many other persons of the poorer classes, who are missing have not been reported. The loss of life, therefore, cannot be accurately ascertained. The destruction of property on the mountain slopes was likewise fearful. None of the villas on upper ground entirely escaped. Hundreds of people are destitute and homeless. Subscriptions have been opened for their relief, and they are being liberally responded to.

A FEARFUL STORM IN SWITZERLAND—MANY PERSONS KILLED.

BERNE, July 8.—A fearful storm has visited the Swiss canton of Genevá and the French frontier. It was accompanied with hail, and the stones were of immense size. The glass in all the windows in the district where the storm raged was demolished, and many persons were killed and injured.

MORE LOSS OF LIFE IN FRANCE.

PARIS, July 8.—The rivers Touques and Orbiquet overflowed their banks last night, inundating the town of Lésieux and its environs in the Department of Calvados. Railway traffic is interrupted, several bridges having been destroyed. There was also some loss of life. Four persons were drowned at Lésieux and three at Glos. The waters are now subsiding at Lésieux, but are rapidly rising at Pont L'Eveque, lower down on the Touques.

FURTHER INUNDATIONS FEARED IN FRANCE.

PARIS, July 8.—In consequence of heavy and continued rains, floods are feared in the valleys of the Seine, Marne, and Saône.

THE CENTENNIAL.

REPORT OF THE BRITISH COMMISSIONER TO PHILADELPHIA.

LONDON, July 8.—The British Commissioner to the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, has presented an official report to his Government. He says the arrangements for the convenience of exhibitors are such as to secure them unusual advantages.

THE FRENCH COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION—COMPARISON WITH FREIGHTS TO VIENNA AND LONDON.

PARIS, July 8.—A meeting of the French Committee to Promote the Representation of France at the Philadelphia Exhibition, was held yesterday, to examine the question of transportation. The Minister of Commerce presided. It was ascertained that the rate of freight from Paris to Philadelphia was two-thirds less than from Paris to Vienna, and one-half less than from Paris to London. Communications and information were submitted relative to the protection of patent rights and the cost of living in Philadelphia.

GREAT BRITAIN.

DINNER OF THE CANADA CLUB TO LORD DUFFERIN—THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S VIEWS ON THE POLITICAL FUTURE OF CANADA.

LONDON, July 8.—The Canada Club gave a dinner last evening to the Earl of Dufferin, Governor General of the Canadian Dominion, who is now on a visit to Great Britain. The Earl in response to a toast said the prevailing passion of the Canadians was the desire to maintain intact their connection with England. It was impossible to overstate the depth or universality of this sentiment. He expatiated on the friendly relations between Canada and the United States, and said every thoughtful citizen of the United States was convinced that the fate of Canada is unalterably fixed, and contemplates the progress of Canada with generous enthusiasm. The Americans are wise enough to understand the benefits arising from the existence on the same continent of a political system offering many points of contrast, comparison, and friendly emulation with their own.

IMMENSE CROWD AND PANIC AT A REVIVAL MEETING.

LONDON, July 8.—In consequence of the immense crowd of persons attending the revival meeting of Mr. Moody in Camberwell to-night, it was feared that the floor would give way, and a panic took place. The services were interrupted for a while, and order was restored with some difficulty.

DEATH OF PROFESSOR CAIRNES.

LONDON, July 9.—Prof. Cairnes is dead.

SPAIN.

DEFEAT OF THE CARLISTS AT LA JUNQUERA AND TREVINO—FURTHER BOMBARDMENT ON THE BISCAY COAST.

MADRID, July 8.—The Alfonsist General, Arrando, has, after a five hours' engagement, defeated nine Carlist battalions, under command of Sabals, and relieved the town of La Junquera, in the Province of Gerona. The loss on both sides was considerable.

The Alfonsist Generals, Quesada and Loma, have forced the Carlist positions at Trevino, and sent Tello to relieve Vittoria in the Province of Alava. Many Carlists were killed in these movements, and forty were captured.

The Spanish squadron has again bombarded the town of Bermeo, on the Biscay coast, for two days.

Among the prisoners captured by the Alfonsists at Cantavieja were the representatives of the provincial deputation of Aragon, and the pupils of the Carlist Military School.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ALFONSISTS.

MADRID, July 8.—The Alfonsist forces under Gen. Martinez-Campos sailed from Vinaroz, near the mouth of the River Ebro, in several vessels, on the 6th inst., for Catalonia. Gen. Jovellar, with the main body of the Alfonsists, was to leave Cantavieja to-day for the purpose of recrossing the Ebro in pursuit of Gen. Dorregaray, who with 1,000 men had vainly attempted to cross the Riv Cinca. Delatre's brigade bars the passage toward Catalonia.

Carlists are continually presenting themselves to the authorities of the Province of Castellon and demanding amnesty.

GEN. QUESADA RE-ESTABLISHES COMMUNICATIONS WITH VITTORIA.

PARIS, July 8.—A telegram received here states that the Alfonsist General, Quesada, has reestablished communications with Vittoria.

The war in the centre may, perhaps, be considered finished.

The situation in the north is much ameliorated.

BURMAH AND GREAT BRITAIN.

THE KING VOLUNTEERS TO PROTECT FUTURE EXPEDITIONS TO WESTERN CHINA, BUT OBJECTS TO TROOPS PASSING THROUGH.

LONDON, July 8.—A dispatch to the *Times* from Calcutta says: "Sir Douglas Forsyth was not instructed by the British Government to demand the right of the passage of troops through Burmah. In his interview with the King, he only intimated that a sufficient escort would be sent with any future expedition to Western China to protect it against violence. The King replied that Burmah would protect any expedition, and troops must not be sent.

THE DIFFICULTY DISCUSSED IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS—THE PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT.

LONDON, July 8.—In the House of Commons this afternoon Lord Hamilton, Under Secretary of State for India, in reply to an inquiry of Mr. Grant Duff, touching the difficulty between Great Britain and Burmah, said the earlier matters in dispute had been satisfactorily arranged, but the murder of Mr. Margarry necessitated the Government's insisting that the King of Burmah should give every facility for the punishment of the offenders. The King had refused to permit the passage of British troops through Burmah, but Lord Hamilton hoped that he would yield to the representations of the British envoy, and thus prevent a collision.

Messrs. MacDonald, John O'Connor Power, Burt, and Peter Taylor made speeches protesting against the grant for the Prince of Wales' Eastern trip.

Debate on the measure will take place on the 15th inst.

Mr. Disraeli made a statement in regard to the contemplated visit of the Prince Wales to India. He said the simplicity suitable for a visit to the colonies would not be in place for a journey through India. Though the Viceroy had intimated that the custom of making ceremonial presents need not be observed, yet the Prince must be placed in a position to exercise generosity and display splendor. It would, however, be undignified to enter into a discussion upon this point. His Royal Highness will start for India on the 17th of October, and his visit will last six months. The expenditure to insure the necessary pomp and dignity would be $710,000.

GERMANY AND ITALY.

THE VISIT OF THE EMPEROR TO THE KING NOT TO BE LATER THAN SEPTEMBER.

LONDON, July 8.—A special dispatch to the *Daily News* says: "The Crown Prince of Germany has informed the Italian Crown Prince that the visit of the Emperor William to King Victor Emmanuel will not be postponed later than September next."

NORWAY.

A COMMERCIAL CRASH APPREHENDED—STAGNATION IN THE TIMBER TRADE.

LONDON, July 8.—The *Pall Mall Gazette's* Copenhagen correspondent says all the leading Norwegian papers fear a coming commercial crash in Norway in consequence of bad freights and stagnation in the timber trade.

GERMANY.

TRIAL OF THE BISHOP OF MUNSTER.

BERLIN, June 8.—The *Westphalian Mercury* says that the trial of the Bishop of Münster with a view to his deposition from his See, will commence on Saturday next.

KILLED BY A HORSE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

KINGSTON, N. Y., July 8.—While Conrad Elmendorf, of Shokan, was driving his stallion on Tuesday the animal became somewhat unruly, and he began whipping him, when the horse seized his arm in his teeth and shook him till the flesh and muscles were torn from the bone. Mortification set in and Elmendorf died yesterday morning.

THE COLLEGIATE ATHLETES.

PREPARATIONS AT SARATOGA.

ENTRIES FOR THE SEVERAL RACES—CUPS AND MEDALS FOR PRIZES—THE MATCH FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP BETWEEN THE YALE AND PRINCETON NINES—WHY IS NOT THE SOUTH REPRESENTED ON SARATOGA LAKE?

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA, Wednesday, July 7, 1875.

If the current of the regatta programme runs smooth, if the Freshman crews' race is rowed on Tuesday, and the University crews get through their great contest on Wednesday, then the running and walking races will take place on Thursday at Glen Mitchell. The experience of last year was such that I do not quite expect to be believed when I write that I really think there will on this occasion be no delay. I am convinced that the umpire, Mr. James Watson, of *Wilkes' Spirit*, will have no fooling this year, and that the public may rest peacefully on this fact. And I am very desirous that I may prove correct with regard to this matter, because it is a notorious truth that the public, wearied out by the delays of the regatta, responded but feebly to the infinitely more varied attractions of the athletic sports on the following Monday. The week of postponements had been too much for public patience, and people had evidently gone back immediately after the boat-race to the regular routine of fashionable life in the Springs. It may be also that they were not quite satisfied with the auspices under which the meeting was held. It appeared to be too much in the nature of an advertisement for a contemporary whose enterprise, occasionally taking the shape of a wild-beast hoax, can hardly be considered very popular, and whose reputation is not and never has been of the cleanest. These two reasons probably are amply sufficient to explain the public indifference last year, which was so crushing that after all expenses were paid each college that entered received as its share of the proceeds the munificent sum of $15, which was forwarded to the individual boat clubs and navies.

Fortunately, on this occasion, the management will be in the hands of the Saratoga Rowing Association, who have spared no pains to have all the colleges of America worthily represented at these sports. They issued circulars to all the leading papers in the country, throwing open the contests to the students of the United States, to every college that could confer baccalaureate honors; and, thinking that it was possible that amid the shady groves of some academies there were studious beings who did not read the papers, they also sent round circulars to the leading colleges, and with very fair results, for the entries are numerous and give promise of exciting exhibitions of endurance and speed. I cannot but regret that some famous Southern universities are not to be represented. In this era of good feeling between the two sections, now blending under the spell of patriotic love into one common country, I should have rejoiced to see present some swift runners from the grand University of Virginia, and from the College of William and Mary, in Baltimore. The young are proverbially ardent, and I should have thought that when bearded men like Fitzhugh Lee and Johnston were mingling with us in amity the enthusiastic student nature would have been aroused, and some of the chivalry would have been champions for their colleges in these contests. It is not yet too late, if any care to be so bold, for entries will be received up to Monday by Mr. Eustis, of No. 164 Broadway, Saratoga, who is acting for the Saratoga Rowing Association, and has general and complete charge.

There are some visionaries, among whom I confess myself to be one, who see in these intercollegiate contests a genuine resemblance to those Olympic games which were the glory of the Hellenic Republics, and, alas! their one patriotic bond of union. Our games were not produced in obedience to that pseudo classic feeling which makes the gorge rise, that reverent bowing before everything that has a Greek or Roman name tacked to it. Our sports have risen naturally and inevitably, and partake so closely of the American nature as to show that they are not imitations, but the genuine outcropping of American temperment. Could leaping be added to the programme of the athletic sports, I think the ideas and feelings of our people would be fully represented. The student knows that both at the Olympic and Isthmian games there were contests which would, if introduced among us, smack of the circus or of the prize-ring. Barnum with success revives the chariot races of the arena, but it would be death to our intercollegiate contests to have anything of the kind. And the poetic and literary contests of those days also sprang from conditions which can hardly be repeated in our days. If we are denied these, we are also denied the victories of strength, the contests of the wrestlers, and of the boxers. But in spite of all these differences, it yet seems to me that there is an acorn planted here in Saratoga which may grow to a huge tree, whose branches may cover our broad land. I hope the day may come when the interest felt in these sports will not be secondary to that excited by the contests on the lake. There is more in these things than people suppose. Had I space, and did I deem the time a proper one, it would not be difficult to show what strong patriotic reasons lie at the bottom of the general interest taken by the press, and more particularly by THE TIMES, in all those sports and occupations which may be described as "manly." Our young men have need of them. And, if besides the benefit done to them, the angered and unhappy sister States of the South can be pressed closer to the hearts of their sisters of the North; if the young men coming from those sections go away year after year with ardent love in their hearts for all parts of the Union, these contests will not willingly be let die by statesmen and philosophers.

The entries for the different races have been numerous beyond precedent, and, therefore, to facilitate the intelligent comprehension by the public of the various contests, it is almost obligatory upon the contestants to assume a special dress and colors. Every man should, whatever his costume, have round his waist and head scarfs of the collegiate colors, and where there are several contestants from the same college, distinguishing marks should be agreed upon between them. The entries for the one-mile race are as follows:

ONE-MILE RACE.

James W. Pryor...Columbia	E. Copeland.........Cornell
J. T. Goodwin....Columbia	Daniel Trumbull.......Yale
Otto H. Schulte....Williams	G. N. Millard...........Brown
F. W. Most.......Wesleyan	C. H. Barber.......Amherst
N. J. Whitney....Wesleyan	

ONE-MILE WALK.

Charles H. Crow..Columbia	Bolton Hall.......Princeton
Charles F. Sweet...Cornell	G. W. Green........Harvard
William A. Platt..Williams	W. H. Rhaun....
H. Sewell.........Wesleyan	Dickinson Seminary

SEVEN-MILE WALK.

C. W. Francis.....Columbia	Bolton Hall.......Princeton
C. S. Boyd..........Columbia	W. W. Cadwell....Hamilton
W. H. Douns.......Wesleyan	M. C. Driscoll.....Williams
Walter A. Peck.......Brown	H. E. Gage......Dartmouth

QUARTER-MILE RUN.

D. Trumbull..........Yale	G. W. Millard........Brown
W. J. Whitney....Wesleyan	L. B. Lindley......Williams
G. M. Hammond..Columbia	S. D. Kittredge.....Harvard

HALF-MILE RUN.

G. M. Hammond..Columbia	F. W. Fort........Wesleyan
Samuel Root......Columbia	C. P. Marsh.......Wesleyan
D. Trumbull...........Yale	G. W. Millard..........Brown
C. H. Barber.......Amherst	H. E. Gage......Dartmouth

THREE-MILE WALK.

Charles H. Crow..Columbia	W. H. Downs.....Wesleyan
C. W. Fransis.....Columbia	H. Sewall.........Wesleyan
J. T. Goodwin.....Columbia	Walter A. Peck.......Brown
Charles F. Sweet....Cornell	Bolton Hall.......Princeton
William A. Platt..Williams	

THREE-MILE RUN.

E. Copeland.........Cornell	W. H. Downs.....Wesleyan
David H. Kellogg.......Yale	H. Rodgers.......Wesleyan
D. C. Monell.......Amherst	George Griffith....Hamilton

HUNDRED YARDS' DASH.

H. L. Geyelin..Un'y of Penn.	W. R. Prescott....Hamilton
Cortes Maxwell........Yale	Samuel Root......Columbia
D. Trumbull............Yale	G. W. Millard.........Brown
W. J. Whitney....Wesleyan	J. B. Lindley......Williams
C. M. Culver.........Union	

HURDLE RACE.

James W. Pryor..Columbia	C. P. Marsh......Wesleyan
Cortes Maxwell.........Yale	L. B. Lindley......Williams

There will be two contests for graduates.

SEVEN-MILE WALK—GRADUATES.

W. J. McCann.....Harvard	A. C. Weeks.........Cornell
Tracey C. Becker.....Union	Allen L. Smidt...
C. H. Ferry.............Yale	College of N. Y. City

THREE-MILE RUN—GRADUATES.

A. C. Weeks, Cornell.

The prizes will consist of cups of various designs appropriate to the race, and the second prizes will be gold medals. For the single-scull race a large cup, worth from $250 to $300, will be offered. For the three-mile run (Undergraduates) there will be a fine gold watch chain and hangings, and for the seven-mile Graduate walk a similar prize. It is hoped that ex-Gov. Morgan will be prevailed on to present the prizes to the victors, but nothing is known with certitude of this so far. The base-ball nines of Yale and Princeton will probably play their concluding match for the championship on the day after the athletic sports. They have both beaten Harvard, and have each won one game from each other. They are both known to be unusually strong this year, so that a fine game may be expected. All the athletic and base-ball games will take place at Glen Mitchell, as heretofore, and the new proprietors, Aikens & Hubbard, will have everything in readiness, and have made exceedingly liberal terms with the Saratoga Rowing Association. Several of the men are in training there now, notably Mr. Weeks, of Cornell, and Mr. Francis, of Columbia, both of whom I saw when I drove over there. GAR.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

ERIE LITIGATION IN PENNSYLVANIA—MR. JEWETT APPOINTED RECEIVER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MILFORD, Penn., via PORT JERVIS, N. Y., July 8.—Last night a bill in equity was filed in the County Clerk's Office at this place by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company against the Erie Railway Company upon the consolidated mortgages for $30,000,000. To-day the subpœna was served, and the Court of Common Pleas of this (Pike) county appointed President Jewett Receiver. The proceedings were ancillary to like proceedings in the State of New-York upon the same mortgages. Bonds in $50,000, with Hon. S. L. M. Barlow and W. W. McFarland as sureties, were filed. Hon. S. E. Dimmick, Attorney General of Pennsylvania, appeared as solicitor for the Loan and Trust Company, and Hon. W. H. Jessup, of Montrose, Penn., for the Erie Railway.

POSSIBLE RENEWAL OF THE RAILROAD WAR—SCOTT INDIRECTLY VIOLATING THE TREATY OF PEACE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 8.—There is no change to-day in the subsidiary railroad war that has grown out of the recent settlement. Advices received state that the Lake Shore, Michigan Central, and Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Companies are still selling tickets from Chicago to New-York for $15. So far as the Fort Wayne Road is concerned, it being one of the leased lines of the Pennsylvania Company, this is considered to be a violation of the terms of the treaty of peace entered into between Presidents Scott and Garrett. The explanation given is that if the Fort Wayne Road sold Chicago and New-York tickets at $18—the rate fixed by Scott and Garrett—the Lake Shore and Michigan Central Roads would do all the business, their rate being $3 lower. If the difference is not soon remedied, the Baltimore and Ohio may bring its Chicago and New-York tickets down to $15, and thus the general warfare might be commenced again.

SALE OF THE MONTICELLO AND PORT JERVIS RAILROAD.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., July 8.—The Monticello and Port Jervis Railway was sold yesterday at Monticello under foreclosure of a mortgage. It was purchased by the Trustees of the first mortgage bondholders, Messrs. Day, Depuyster & Knox, for $165,000. No change in the management of the road will be made at present.

THE CHICAGO-NEW-YORK PASSENGER FARE—THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL STICKS TO $15.

CHICAGO, July 8.—At a meeting of railroad passenger agents here to-day, the agent of the Michigan Central refused to consent to a proposed plan for raising passenger rates to the East, and stated that his road for the present would sell tickets on the basis of $15 to New-York.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, July 9—1 A. M.—The barometer is highest over the Atlantic States. It has fallen over the North-west and the upper lake region, with east or south winds, slightly warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather, and in the lower Missouri Valley occasional rain. Partly cloudy weather, with rain areas, has prevailed in the South Atlantic States, the Gulf coast, and Middle Atlantic coast. Generally clear weather in the remaining sections. The Mississippi has continued rising at St. Louis and Vicksburg.

PROBABILITIES.

In the South Atlantic and Gulf States, slight changes in barometer and temperature, easterly to southerly winds, parly cloudy weather, and occasional rain areas.

For Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, and lower lake region, falling barometer, east or south winds, clear or partly cloudy and slightly warmer weather.

For the upper lake region, Upper Mississippi, and Lower Missouri Valleys, falling or stationary barometer, south-west to south-east winds, slightly warmer, partly cloudy weather, and occasional rain areas.

For the Middle and Eastern States, stationary barometer, east or south winds, clear or partly cloudy and slightly warmer weather.

The Mississippi continue slowly rising from St. Louis to Vicksburg.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	68°	68°	3:30 P. M.	93°	86°
6 A. M.	71°	71°	6 P. M.	87°	77°
9 A. M.	76°	77°	9 P. M.	82°	72°
12 M.	84°	82°	12 P. M.	75°	71°

Average temperature yesterday..........75½°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year..........79½°

THE CONNECTICUT LEGISLATURE AND THE CENTENNIAL.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 8.—The House of Representatives to-day voted an appropriation of $25,000 to the National Centennial Exhibition next year—$10,000 to the stock of the association, and $15,000 to a local board to promote the interests of Connecticut at the Exhibition.

WASHINGTON.

THE SINKING FUND REDEMPTION.

A MISAPPREHENSION CORRECTED—HOW THE STATUTES SHAPE THE ACTION OF SECRETARY BRISTOW IN BUYING BONDS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The communications of E. S. J. to THE TIMES, in which he discusses the financial policy of the Treasury Department, particularly with regard to the redemption of sinking fund bonds and the resumption of gold payments, have attracted considerable attention here. They have been read by Secretary Bristow, and while he declines to commit himself to a direct approval of the general views of E. S. J., he evidently regards the suggestions as intelligent and valuable. But E. S. J. has a second time fallen into error concerning the provisions of the statutes. His error in the first communication was pointed out in the communication of Y. Z.; in the second communication he complains that the Secretary, in providing for the sinking fund redemption, has not sold gold for currency and bought bonds with the currency so obtained. The difficulty is that the conditions have changed. Bonds are now worth more than par in gold; when Secretary Boutwell bought bonds they were below par. The law expressly forbids the payment of more than par value for bonds. The case therefore stands just this way: The Secretary is compelled to take care of the sinking fund; he is prohibited by law from purchasing the bonds at the only prices for which they can now be obtained in the market; he has therefore called them in the only manner which explicit and mandatory statutes allow. It is therefore the policy of the law and not the policy of Secretary Bristow to which the criticisms of E. S. J. properly pertain. There seems to be much misapprehension on this subject, which the communications referred to offer a proper opportunity to correct.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

LETTER BOXES FOR CLEVELAND STREET CARS.

The Postmaster General has directed that the Postmaster at Cleveland, Ohio, be allowed $125 for the purchase of letter boxes, not to exceed $3 50 each, to be placed on the East Cleveland street cars, the company to carry them free of charge, to take effect Aug. 1.

REVENUE DECISIONS.

The Treasury Department has made the following decisions: Mutton in the carcass, dressed, being fresh meat prepared only so far as is necessary for its temporary preservation as food, and not being provided for as such, either in the free list or as a dutiable article, is dutiable at ten per cent. ad valorem as a raw or unmanufactured article. Fresh poultry, in the condition usually known as dressed, will hereafter be admitted at the same rate as mutton.

The material of boiler bottoms composed of iron, tin, and lead, similar to the terne plate of commerce, loses its identity as terne plate when molded into shape for use, and is dutiable at thirty-five per cent. ad valorem.

COUNTING THE MONEY IN THE TREASURY.

The counters of money in the Treasurer's office have counted all in the cash vault, and to-day counted $16,000,000 in the reserved vault. No errors have been discovered, the aggregate agreeing with the books, excepting the recently stolen $47,000. Among the remaining funds to be counted are $30,000 of silver and $4,600 of nickel coin.

THE GRANGERS' HEAD-QUARTERS GOING TO LOUISVILLE.

The Executive Committee of the National Grange held another session to-day, and after considerable discussion, by a vote of 3 to 2, agreed to remove the head-quarters of the National Grange from Washington to Louisville, Ky. They also resolved to hold the next meeting of the National Grange at Louisville, on the third Wednesday of November next. The head-quarters will be removed to Louisville within a month or six weeks. The committee will probably adjourn to-morrow.

PROPOSALS FOR PRINTING REVENUE STAMPS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has issued proposals to national bank and engraving companies for the printing of all internal revenue proprietary and documentary stamps. The number of stamps of the above kinds printed last year was about 4,000,000. The contractor for several years has been J. R. Carpenter, of Philadelphia. Bids have also been requested from any parties for the printing of the two-cent stamps for bank checks. The number of stamps of this character printed last year was 59,000,000.

MAIL SERVICE ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

The contractor for carrying the mails from Vicksburg to New-Orleans having failed to perform the service the Post Office Department has offered the three packet companies plying between those cities $9,000 each for temporary service. This sum is $2,400 less than last year's contract and $380 less than the sum for which the last contract was awarded.

INDIAN PRISONERS.

The War Department has transmitted to the Interior Department a letter from Lieut. Pratt relative to the Kiowa and Comanche prisoners who surrendered at Stake Plains, in the Indian Territory, and were subsequently confined at Fort Marion, St. Augustine, Fla. They appeal very earnestly for their wives and children, and say they are willing to go anywhere, and perform any labor the Government may direct, should their request be granted. They do not wish to return to their old homes. Gen. Sherman indorses the letter as follows:

"I have heard the Indian talk made to Lieut. Pratt. It is mere twaddle. I have heard the same in about the same language at least 100 times. All the Indians at St. Augustine are unmitigated murderers of men, women, and children, without a single particle of provocation. Knowing the present appeal would arise not only from these Indians but from their families left behind, I recommended when it was first proposed to send them to St. Augustine that their families should accompany them, but my recommendation was rejected by the Indian Department. I now again renew it, not on account of the sympathy which their simple but diplomatic talk creates, but as a matter of good policy to save ourselves from numerous similar appeals which will follow from these Indians and their families at Fort Sill. If the wives and families are sent, care should be taken to allow none to go but the immediate family circles."

The President, through Gen. Babcock, suggests that the request of the Indians be complied with, and in the absence of Secretary Delano, Gen. Cowan has given the necessary order accordingly. Commissioner Smith states there are about 300 women and children to be transported, and nearly 3,000 mules, at an expense of nearly $15,000. The captives number about sixty.

THE TREASURY.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $2,192,683 64; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of indebtedness, $59,635,000; coin, including $24,051,100 in certificates, $71,241,240 68; outstanding legal tenders, $375,771,580.

The Internal Revenue receipts to-day were $342,289, and the Customs receipts $468,833.

THE AUSTRIAN CENTENNIAL COMMISSION.

The Chargé d'Affaires of Austrian-Hungary informs the Department of State under date of the 3d inst. that the commission appointed by that Government to represent it at the Centennial Exhibition of 1876 is composed as follows: Rudolph Isbary, President of the Commission; Franz Ritter Von Liebig, First Vice President; Machael Matscheks, Second Vice President; Edward Kanitz, Mr. Felix, Karl Von Oberleitner, Otto Von Bauer, Ernst Ponzen, Dr. Emil Hornig, Mr. Havemeyer, Austro-Hungarian Consul General at New-York, and Dr. F. Migerka.

APPOINTMENTS.

Thomas M. Hamilton has been appointed Internal Revenue Storekeeper in the Seventh District of Kentucky, and Rudolph W. Wolfson in the Thirtieth District of New-York. James Bingham has been appointed Gauger in the Sixteenth Pennsylvania District.

ARMY AND NAVY ORDERS.

First Lieut. Henry Metcalf, Ordnance Department, United States Army, has been relieved from duty at the National Armory at Springfield, Mass., and ordered to duty at Philadelphia.

Ensign John A. H. Nickels has been ordered to the Navy-yard at Boston. Assistant Surgeon Howard Wells has been ordered to the Worcester. Passed Assistant Engineer R. W. Milligan has been ordered to the Brooklyn, South Atlantic Station. Lieut. William P. Day has been detached from the Colorado and ordered to the Dispatch. Master M. T. Wright has been detached from the Dispatch and ordered to the Coast Survey. Ensign Henry McCrea has been detached from the Worcester and ordered to the Coast Survey. Assistant Surgeon James P. Waggoner has been detached from the Worcester and ordered to the Naval Hospital at Norfolk, Va.

THE CHANDLER-BUELL LIBEL SUIT.

A NEW QUESTION RAISED BY A NEW INDICTMENT—DOES THE FILING OF A DISPATCH IN A TELEGRAPH OFFICE CONSTITUTE PUBLICATION?

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 8.—The Chandler-Buell libel case came up again in the United States District Court here to-day on application of District Attorney Dyer for a writ of removal to the District of Columbia under a new indictment found by the last Grand Jury in session in Washington. This new indictment raises an entirely new question of law in that it charges the alleged libelous publication to have been made in Washington by the act of filing the manuscript of the special dispatch to a Detroit newspaper in the Washington office of the Western Union Telegraph Company. No other complete act of publication is charged in the new indictment, and the appearance of the alleged libel in the Detroit *Free Press* is only mentioned incidentally. The cases will turn on the question whether or not the filing of a special dispatch in the office of a telegraph company constitutes publication in law.

CUBA.

ENGAGEMENTS BETWEEN THE INSURGENTS AND SPANISH TROOPS.

HAVANA, July 8.—An official dispatch reports that on the 27th ult. a force of Spanish troops fought for two hours 400 insurgents who were posted in an advantageous position near Moron, and killed twenty-seven of them. The loss of the Spaniards was small. On the same day there was another engagement near Ocuje, in which thirty insurgents were killed.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE MEETING IN IOWA.

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 8.—The candidates and State Committee of the Democratic Party held a general council yesterday, and decided to begin an active canvass by having Shepherd Leffler, their candidate for Governor, challenge Gov. Kirkwood to a joint discussion.

SPECIAL ELECTION IN THE FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF MAINE.

Gov. Dingley has ordered a special election for member of Congress in the Fourth District of Maine on the 13th of September, being the day of the general State election, to fill the vacancy in the present national House of Representatives, caused by the death of Hon. Samuel F. Hersey.

NOMINATION OF A REPUBLICAN SHERIFF.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 8.—The Republican Convention of Allegheny County to-day nominated R. H. Fife for Sheriff on the thirtieth ballot. This was the third meeting of the convention for this purpose, they having been unable at both of the former meetings to make a choice. At the end of the twenty-seventh ballot the name of W. J. Diehl was withdrawn, and a rule was adopted to drop the lowest name at the end of each ballot. The thirtieth ballot resulted: Fife, 110, and Lindsay 99, these being the only names remaining, and Fife was announced as the nominee.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Mrs. M. Hathaway, of Everett, Mass., died yesterday of an overdose of chloral.

Gov. Tilden is not expected at Albany for a week yet. His health is improving.

The Iowa crops are rapidly recovering from the effects of the late storm.

William Ingraham, of Savoy, Mass., aged forty-seven years, hanged himself on Tuesday on account of the hard times.

John Hogg, of Troy, aged thirteen, was drowned while on an excursion to Barren Island Wednesday.

The *Iowa State Journal* of Des Moines has suspended publication. No issue has appeared since Sunday last, but efforts are making to revive it.

Mgr. Roncetti, the Pope's envoy, and suite, and the Count and Countess de la Rochefoucauld, of Paris, are in Montreal.

James Gormley, aged fourteen years, was killed last evening while walking on the track of the Hartford Railroad, near Providence, R. I.

Anthony Wick, of New-Haven, a German carpenter, committed suicide by hanging yesterday afternoon. Domestic infelicity is said to have been the cause.

Albert Prince, of the Queen's Council, and ex-member of the Provincial Parliament for Essex, was drowned in the river at Windsor, Ontario, yesterday, while bathing.

The United States steam-ship Ossipee has arrived at Key West from Aspinwall. After receiving stores and coal she will proceed to Port Royal, S. C.

Miles Ward, aged twenty-three years, committed suicide at Jeffersonville, Sullivan County, N. Y., on Tuesday last, by taking two ounces of laudanum. Unrequited love was the cause.

The Tobacco Manufacturers' National Exchange met at Lynn, Mass., yesterday morning and reelected the old officers. The next meeting will be held at Wilmington, Del.

The fifth annual meeting of the New-Jersey Dental Society commenced yesterday morning at Long Branch. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Dr. C. S. Stockton, of Newark; Vice President, J. W. Scarborough, of Lambertville; Secretary, Charles A. Meeker, of Newark; Treasurer, William H. Dibble, of Elizabeth.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire broke out in E. W. Hall's building, at Whitehall, yesterday morning. The flames were confined to the third story, where they originated, and which was occupied as Anderson's Hall. The other occupants were A. O. Manville, druggist; Baker & Carrington, boot and shoe dealers; Miss McClenchy, milliner, and the United States Customhouse. The losses aggregate $10,000; fully insured.

The extensive flouring mills of Leonhardt & Schuricht, at St. Louis, was burned yesterday morning. The loss is about $50,000; insurance, $41,000, all of which is in home companies, except $2,500 in the German, of Buffalo.

A fire at Hannibal Centre, Oswego County, N. Y., destroyed the Croton Hotel, T. T. Reed's store, a dwelling-house, and three barns.

THE WESTERVILLE SALOON AFFAIR.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 8.—In response to the writs sworn out by H. H. Corbin, the Westerville saloon man, nine prominent citizens were arrested on peace warrants and brought here for trial this morning. The prosecution was not ready for trial, so the defendants waived examination and gave bonds in the sum of $300 each. Five thousand dollars has been subscribed by the citizens of Westerville to carry on the contest.

YELLOW FEVER AT KEY WEST.

KEY WEST, Fla., July 8.—There was one death here yesterday from yellow fever.

MONMOUTH PARK.

FINE RACING AT LONG BRANCH.

CLOSE OF THE FIRST MEETING—LARGE NUMBERS OF DISTINGUISHED PERSONS PRESENT—NEEDLESS DELAYS IN CALLING THE RACING—THE JULY STAKES WON BY PAROLE—RUTHERFORD AFTER A SPLENDID CONTEST DEFEATS ALL OTHERS IN THE FOUR-MILE RACE—THE ONE-MILE-AND-AN-EIGHTH RACE WON BY SPINDRIFT—SCRATCH CAPTURES THE CONSOLATION PURSE.

Yesterday the first meeting of the New-Jersey Jockey Club of 1875 ended in a blaze of glory. The racing throughout has been exceptionally good, and yesterday's was not behind that of either of the three previous days. The bright skies drew a very fair attendance to the course both from this City and from the surrounding watering places. A cold breeze blew from the ocean directly into the front of the stand, rendering the atmosphere peculiarly delightful. Among those present were Mrs. John Hoey, Mr. Thomas Murphy and family, Mr. Pierre Lorillard and ladies, Mr. and Mrs. Paddock, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Adams, Mr. John G. Hecksher, Mr. Sartoris, and Jesse Grant. The President's absence from the races has been much commented upon. Mr. Thomas Murphy on being interrogated on the subject said to THE TIMES reporter that Gen. Grant declared to him that he had only witnessed two horse races in his life that he did not care for them. The stewards of the meeting, Messrs. John Hoey, J. Schuyler Crosby, George C. Potts, J. Skipwith Gordon, Gen. E. F. Beale, Gen. Stewart Van Vliet, J. G. K. Lawrence, Francis Morris, L. R. Jerome, Carroll Livingston, William M. Fliess, and C. K. Garrison, were also in attendance.

There was a great deal of delay in ringing the horses on for the three-quarter dash, which one of the stewards subsequently explained by saying that they wished to avoid the grumbling that had been caused at previous meetings by finishing too early and thereby rendering necessary a long wait for the boat at Sandy Hook—a reason, the force of which is not altogether apparent, since the new through railroad has commenced running. The true reason, probably, was to give the pool-sellers as much time as possible to take in bets; but the non-betting public did not appreciate the boon, however much the others might, and they manifested their impatience by loud pounding of the floor of the stand with canes and umbrellas. At length, at 2:15, a good start was effected, and at the first attempt Mr. Lorillard's untried gelding Parole bounded to the front at once. Bryan was the first to measure paces with him, but he soon gave up, and Freebooter took his place. Knapsack, too, made a bold attempt to win, or rather his rider did, for Knapsack resented the urging and bolted at the beginning of the homestretch, running across the track and nearly throwing his jockey from his back. Freebooter struggled nobly under whip and spur, but to no effect, as the unknown Parole won with ease. Parole had been the favorite in the pools, more, however, because Mr. Lorillard and his agents were seen to be backing the horse heavily than anything else. This caused everybody to look up his pedigree, when it was discovered that he is a full brother to James A., and a rumor that he had gone very fast in private settled the question.

Another long delay and more pounding with canes and umbrellas ushered in the great four-mile race. The betting men appeared to see very little choice between Bigfellow, Wild Idle, and Rutherford, and they all sold at pretty near the same figure in the pools, poor Bessie Lee being left at very short odds to the chronic takers of chances. For three miles it was a waiting race between the four, Bessie Lee being first, with Bigfellow and Wild Idle together next, and Rutherford last. The distance was too much for Bessie and she fell off behind Rutherford. The latter continued jogging along contentedly until three and a half miles had been finished, when he apparently awoke to business. With seeming ease he ran past both Bigfellow and Wild Idle before the homestretch was reached, and though whip and spur were freely plied on both he sailed under the string without other urging than his jockey's voice, an easy winner of the fastest four-mile race that was ever run on the Long Branch track. This finish was greeted by the excited spectators with round after round of cheers. Bigfellow's flanks when stripped were covered with blood, so severely had Swim punished the favorite. Rutherford is full brother to Fellowcraft, who last year ran four miles at Saratoga in 7:19½, the fastest on record.

Another hour went by, and once more the spectators grew impatient, whereupon the entries for the mile and an eighth were summoned to the track by the tolling of the bell. Monmouth was the favorite in the pools at long odds. A splendid start was effected at the first trial, the six horses bounding off side by side. They went around half the distance in a bunch and then strung out, Spindrift steadily maintaining the rear position of all until the three-quarter pole was reached, when he shook himself out, and between that and the string ran clean past the entire five, amid wild yells of delight from the spectators. Carver was second and Bob Woolley third. The favorite was far behind.

The last race—a consolation purse of one and a half miles—was called with a little more promptness. Six of the seven entries responded. The "knowing ones" had been so badly bitten by the results of the two previous races that they apparently did not know what to think of this, and bet at any sort of a venture that seemed to offer the slightest chance to "get square." Donahue's two, and Vandalite and Mary Long, were alternately favorites in the pools, with Donnybrook only a little behind in the amounts paid for him. A very bad start was made, Vandalite getting off a long distance ahead of the others. Dublin soon took the lead from her, however, and then Mary Long ran up to him, and for awhile they went along neck and neck, the others following their example in pairs behind. Coming home Scratch did just as Spindrift and Rutherford had done in the preceding races. He ran past all the others, even his stable companion, Dublin, who seemed certain to win. Donahue thus secured first and second moneys, amounting to $360.

The amount invested in the French pools yesterday was $31,395. The following are the tickets sold: First race—Lorillard, 642; Belmont, 503; McGrath, 158; Grinstead, 211; total, 1,514. Second race—Bessie Lee, 208; Bigfellow, 682; Rutherford, 586; Wild Idle, 324; total, 1,800. Third race—Monmouth, 590; Bob. Woolley, 326; Verdigris, 202; Spindrift, 109; Galway, 95; Carver, 53; total, 1,375. Fourth race—Vandalite, 421; Mary Long, 164; Century, 66; Donnybrook, 176; Donahue's two, 763; total, 1,590. The first race paid $11 20; the second, $14 55; the third, $59 90, and the fourth, $9 85. It was wonderful to see the amount of knowledge displayed by the women on the subject of these pools, and in this connection a funny incident happened yesterday that will bear relating. A gentleman well known in sporting circles took his wife and family with him to the races. A curious whim prompted the lady to believe that Spindrift was going to win the $400 purse, and she gave her husband $5 to invest for her in the French pools. He chuckled as he stuffed the note into his pocket and walked away. Thinking that he might as well throw the money into the ocean as to put it on such a horse, he reasoned that he had as good a right to profit by his wife's folly as the pool-sellers. For the rest of the day he avoided the ladies' portion of the stand. After the last race he approached it for the purpose of leading his family to the cars. His wife greeted him with a smile of triumph and said: "Well, I was right after all. Spindrift won." "Did he?" queried the unfortunate man, with an assumption of innocence. "Why, of course," she answered; "he pays $59 90. Have you got the money?" There was no way for it but to hand the amount over to her, which the gentleman did with reluctance, having lost heavily on the favorite.

Another pool-selling incident worth record

ing culminated yesterday. On Wednesday the betting men around the auction pool stand were much amused by the antics of a half-drunken man who had $20 remaining after his spree, and who was determined to purchase one of the horses in the first race "if it took his last cent," as he expressed it. Of course he was overbid on every horse in succession—even Violet being wrested from him by another individual who sang out $20 before him. Erastus Corning only remained. As nobody would give $20 for that horse, success finally crowned his efforts. As every one knows Corning unexpectedly won the race and the man went home $1,000 richer than when the seemingly foolish freak entered his head. Yesterday he was around again betting like a madman on all the "bad" horses that offered, and the result was that he lost not only his winnings of the previous day, but $500 additional that he had meantime managed to scrape together.

A crowd of vendors of weak lemonade and worse cakes and sandwiches, blind beggars, boot-blacks, pea-nut dealers, local newspaper boys, and rival gangs of men who cash the French pool-tickets on the last race for a consideration, combine to render the ride to Sandy Hook in the cars an insufferable nuisance. The manner in which these last-mentioned speculators work is amusing. Yesterday, as soon as the last race was ended, a rush of the holders of the winning tickets was made to the cashier's window. Up came the speculators shouting, "Hurry, or you'll miss the train. It's going right away." The ticket-holders, fearful of being left behind, ran for the cars, and the speculators, following leisurely, afterward kindly cashed all the tickets on board for a commission of thirty-five cents per ticket.

The sail home was accomplished without incident, save that the journey occupied three hours—one more than should have been necessary. With a little more dispatch in this regard, and with half as good racing during the meeting which will begin to-morrow, as that which marked the one just ended, the Monmouth Park Association will be able to boast of this season as one of the best and most successful upon record.

THE RACING.

THE JULY STAKES.

The sport of the day was begun with the July Stakes for two-year olds, three-quarters of a mile, which closed with twenty-one nominations. Of this number four faced the starter, viz.: P. Lorillard's br. g. Parole; August Belmont's br. c. Freebooter; H. P. McGrath's ch. c. Bryan, and J. A. Grinstead's ch. c. Knapsack. As Mr. Lorillard had confidence in his colt he backed him very freely, and as he is a full brother to James A, the heavy speculators also plunged on him. There were a great many, however, who relied on Freebooter to beat him, as he had shown a fine turn of speed every time he had appeared. The betting on the result was as follows:

Parole	$570	$500	$625
Freebooter	300	260	380
Knapsack	100	150	120
Bryan	65	40	60
Total	$1,035	$950	$1,183

THE RACE.

The distance being three-quarters of a mile, they were taken to the quarter pole, and the starter sent them away on the first trial, with Parole two lengths before the others. They went along the back-stretch with Parole still in the lead, but Bryan closed up and was at the latter's tail. Freebooter was third and Knapsack fourth. Bryan kept closing, and at the half-mile pole he was at the saddle-girth of Parole, and a length behind was Freebooter, who was a length in front of Knapsack. On the lower turn Bryan dropped back, and Freebooter ran into the second place and challenged Parole. He closed rapidly, and at the three-quarter pole Parole was leading him half a length. Three lengths behind came Bryan, followed by Knapsack. As they came up the stretch Knapsack passed Bryan and took the third place, but immediately after bolted across the track. There were now only two in the race, Parole and Freebooter, but the former was so far in the lead that it was impossible for Freebooter to catch him. Parole won by three lengths in 1:17¼, Freebooter second, Bryan third, (a hundred yards behind,) and Knapsack a long way out.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE.—July Stakes, value $500, added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, play or pay, for two-year olds; the winner of the Hopeful Stakes to carry five pounds extra, the second to receive $100, and the third horse $50 out of the the stakes; three-quarters of a mile; twenty-one nominations; value to winner, $1,400.

P. Lorillard's br. g. Parole, by imp. Leamington, out of Maiden, by Lexington. Sparling..... 1
August Belmont's br. c. Freebooter, by Kentucky, out of imp. Feinecca, by Buccaneer. Evans..... 2
H. P. McGrath's ch. c. Bryan, by Blarneystone, out of Greek Slave, by imp. Glencoe. Henry..... 3
J. A. Grinstead's ch. c. Knapsack, by War Dance, out of Sue Dougherty, by imp. Mickey Free. Donahue. 4
Time—1:17¼.

WINNERS OF THE JULY STAKES.

Year.	Winner.	Sire.	Subscrib'rs.	Starters.	Time.
1871	Aubbard	Planet	13	4	1:22
1872	Medora	Kentucky	22	5	1:18½
1873	King Amadeus	King of Trumps	25	7	1:18¼
1874	Calvin	Tipperary	21	9	1:18¼
1875	Parole	Leamington	21	4	1:17¼

THE FOUR-MILE RACE.

The second and great event of the day was the dash of four miles, for all ages, for a purse of $1,000. The greatest interest was manifested, and the betting on the result was very heavy, at close figures. The entries were A. B. Lewis & Co.'s b. m. Bessie Lee, 6 years; Robinson, Morgan & Co.'s ch. c. Bigfellow, 4 years; Thomas Puryear & Co.'s ch. c. Rutherford, 4 years, and M. A. Littell's b. h. Wild Idle, 5 years. Mr. Littell was very much dissatisfied with the running of Wild Idle in the Monmouth Cup, and entered him in this race to satisfy himself as to the real merits of the horse and to find out, if possible, whether he is as good as he has been led to believe. The choice of the speculators lay between Wild Idle and Bigfellow, and the betting was pretty even, Rutherford selling well up and in much favor with a large number. The rates in the pools shifted somewhat, but toward the close they averaged as follows:

Bigfellow	$550	$1,000	$400
Rutherford	535	825	370
Wild Idle	510	800	400
Bessie Lee	130	220	125
Totals	$1,725	$2,845	$1,295

THE RACE.

When the horses came upon the track they were regarded with interest, and all of them seemed to be in fine condition. When the drum gave them the signal, Rutherford was away first, Wild Idle second, Bigfellow third, and Bessie Lee fourth. As they went round the turn, Gilpatrick sent Bessie Lee to the front and the quarter pole was reached by her in 31 seconds, four lengths in advance of Wild Idle, who was a length before Rutherford and Bigfellow. As they went along the back stretch Bigfellow parted company with Rutherford, and passing Wild Idle assumed the second place, and closed rapidly on Bessie Lee. When they reached the half-mile pole Bessie Lee was a length in advance of Bigfellow, who was two lengths before Wild Idle, who was showing a neck in the van of Rutherford, who was making a waiting race and watching Wild Idle. Coming round the lower turn the pace did not appear to suit Swim, and he accordingly sent Bigfellow along and was speedily at Bessie's saddle-girth. Three lengths behind them came Wild Idle, leading Rutherford half a length. At the three-quarter pole, in 1:26, Bessie Lee was still half a length ahead of Bigfellow, who was two lengths before Wild Idle, while Rutherford dropped back to the latter's tail. Coming up the homestretch Bigfellow passed Bessie Lee, and finished the first mile a length in front of Bessie Lee, who was leading Wild Idle a length and a half, while a length behind the latter was Rutherford. The mile was run in 1:54½. As they went round the turn for the second mile, Bigfellow showed two lengths ahead of Bessie Lee, who was only a length in advance of Wild Idle, whose quarter was lapped by Rutherford. At the quarter pole Bigfellow had got away four lengths, the others remaining in about the same positions as before. The mile and a quarter was run in 2:24. As they went along the backstretch, they became more strung out, and Bigfellow was five lengths ahead of Bessie Lee, who was three lengths before Wild Idle, leading Rutherford a length and a half. As they approached the half-mile pole Rutherford got up to the tail of Wild Idle, and meantime Bigfellow had increased his lead another length. At the half-mile pole, in 2:50, Bigfellow was six lengths ahead of Bessie, who was three lengths before Wild Idle, with Rutherford at his tail. As they came round the lower turn Bigfellow increased his pace and was soon a dozen lengths away from Bessie Lee, who began to quit, and Wild Idle was at her tail, while Donahue had taken a good pull on Rutherford, who was trailing four lengths behind. Bigfellow passed the three-quarter pole in 3:18, six lengths in advance of Bessie Lee, she being four lengths before Wild Idle and Rutherford, the latter having closed up. As they came up the homestretch Bigfellow lost ground, and the others came closer to him. The two miles were run in 3:46¼, and here Bigfellow showed only two lengths before Bessie Lee, who was leading Wild Idle a neck, the latter being a length in front of Rutherford. As they went round the turn again Bessie Lee gave it up in despair, and rapidly dropped out of the race. At the quarter pole Bigfellow got away again, and was four lengths ahead of Wild Idle, the latter being three lengths before Rutherford, who was two lengths from Bessie Lee. Going along the backstretch Bigfellow opened a gap of six lengths between him and Wild Idle, who led Rutherford two lengths. Bigfellow kept increasing his lead, and went past the half-mile pole about eight lengths in front of Wild Idle, who was three lengths in advance of Rutherford, and Bessie was struggling hopelessly in the rear. The two miles and a half was run in 4:42¼. At the lower turn Bigfellow began to show the white feather, and was losing ground rapidly. At the three-quarter pole he was leading Wild Idle only three lengths, while Rutherford had increased his pace and was at Wild Idle's tail, Bessie Lee eight or ten lengths behind and entirely out of the contest. Coming up the homestretch Bigfellow lost another length, and completed the three miles in 5:37½, two lengths before Wild Idle, with Rutherford at the latter's tail. They now began the journey of the last mile, and the spectators became excited. Wild Idle moved up to the tail of Bigfellow, and was followed by Rutherford, the three running nose and tail. Bigfellow then made an effort to get away, and succeeded in gaining half a length at the quarter-pole in 6:07½. As they went along the back-stretch Donahue gave Rutherford his head and amid the cheers of the spectators rushed by Wild Idle, challenged Bigfellow, and finally went past the half-mile pole a length before Bigfellow, who was three lengths ahead of Wild Idle. The spectators were now aroused to a high pitch of enthusiasm, and as Rutherford opened a gap of four lengths cheer upon cheer rent the air. At the three-quarter pole he had a lead of five lengths, Bigfellow still holding the second place. Rutherford had it all his own way up the stretch and won the race very easily by three lengths in 7:34¾, a fast race. Wild Idle beat Bigfellow half a length for second place.

SUMMARY.

SECOND RACE.—Purse, $1,000, for all ages; four miles; entrance money to second and third horses.

Thomas Puryear & Co.'s ch. c. Rutherford, 4 years, by imp. Australian, out of Aerolite, by Lexington, 108 pounds. Donahue..... 1
M. A. Littell's b. h. Wild Idle, 5 years, by imp. Australian, out of Idlewild by Lexington, 114 pounds. Barbee..... 2
Robinson, Morgan & Co.'s ch. c. Bigfellow, 4 years, by War Dance, out of Fly by Mahomet, 108 pounds. Swim..... 3
A. B. Lewis & Co.'s b. m. Bessie Lee, 6 years, by Hunter's Lexington, dam by Chorister, 111 pounds. Gilpatrick..... 4

TIME.

Quarter, 0:31; half, 0:58; three-quarters, 1:26; mile, 1:54½; mile and a quarter, 2:24; mile and a half, 2:50½; mile and three-quarters, 3:18; two miles, 3:46¼; two and a quarter miles, 4:15; two and a half miles, 4:42¼; two and three-quarter miles, 5:10; three miles, 5:37½; three and a quarter miles, 6:07½; three and a half miles, 6:35; three and three-quarter miles, 7:05; four miles, 7:34¾.

THE MILE AND AN EIGHTH RACE.

The third event on the card was a dash of a mile and an eighth, for all ages, for which there were eight entries, six of which were stripped for the struggle. These were William Jennings' ch. c. Verdigris, Robinson, Morgan & Co.'s b. c. Bob Woolley, L. A. Hitchcock's ch. h. Galway, John Coffee's br. h. B. F. Carver, J. B. Pryor's ch. c. Monmouth, and Joseph Donahue's ch. h. Spindrift. Monmouth came fresh from his victories in the West, and consequently the heavy pool buyers plunged on him to a great extent, and Verdigris was a strong second choice. The betting was as follows:

Monmouth	$500	$700	$475
Verdigris	140	200	245
Bob Woolley	160	225	325
Spindrift	100	130	85
B. F. Carver	40	75	75
Galway	35	75	75
Total	$975	$1,405	$1,280

THE RACE.

The distance being a mile and one-eighth the horses were started from the furlong pole. There was no delay in getting them off, and when the starter tapped his drum Galway was away slightly in the lead of the others, who were in a group. Approaching the stand Galway lost his lead, and singularly fell to the rear. In the meantime, Bob Woolley came to the front, out of the ruck, followed by Verdigris. When they passed the stand Bob Woolley was leading a length, Verdigris second, the others running in a ruck, with Galway bringing up the rear. Bob Woolley remained in the lead round the turn, Verdigris keeping the second place, Monmouth third, Carver fourth, and Spindrift fifth. When they passed the quarter pole Bob Woolley was still leading the others, who were close together, with the exception of Galway. Going along the backstretch their positions were more readily defined, and Bob Woolley had a full length the best of it. He passed the half-mile pole a length and a half in front of Carver, who was a length before Verdigris, he being half a length in advance of Monmouth, with Galway and Spindrift bringing up in the rear. As they came round the turn Verdigris fell back and Monmouth retired, and when they reached the three-quarter pole there was a considerable change in the appearance of things. Bob Woolley was half a length in advance of Carver, while Spindrift was in the third place and coming fast, Galway occupying the fourth position. When they turned into the homestretch Barbee let Spindrift have his head and like a flash he passed Woolley and Carver, and assumed a decided lead, which enabled him to win easily by four lengths in 1:59½.

SUMMARY.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $400 for all ages; one mile and an eighth; entrance money to second and third horses:

James Donahue's ch. h. Spindrift, aged, by imp. Bonnie Scotland, dam by Wagner; 114 pounds. Barbee..... 1
John Coffee's br. h. B. F. Carver, 5 years, by Lightning, out of La Victime, by imp. Balshazzar; 114 pounds. Wise..... 2
Robinson, Morgan & Co.'s b. c. Bob Woolley, 3 years, by Leamington, out of Item, by Lexington; 90 pounds. Sparling..... 3
William Jennings' ch. c. Verdigris, 3 years, by Versailles, out of Bell Brandon; 90 pounds. Clabourn..... 0
J. B. Pryor's ch. c. Monmouth, 4 years, by War Dance, out of Saratoga, by imp. Knight of St. George; 108 pounds. Evans..... 0
L. A. Hitchcock's ch. h. Galway, 5 years, by Concord, out of Mandina, by Australian, 114 pounds. Swim..... 0
John F. Chamberlin's b. f. Vernango, 3 years, by Vandal, out of Woodbine, by Lexington..... dr
Thomas Puryear & Co.'s br. c. Leader, 3 years, by Leamington, out of Jessie Dixon, by Arlington..... dr
Time—1:59½.

THE MILE-AND-A-HALF RACE.

The concluding struggle of the day was a dash of a mile and a half for beaten horses, which had seven entries, but one of them, Lelaps, was ineligible, and was entered by mistake. The other six were A. B. Lewis & Co.'s b. f. Vandalite, J. H. Davis' b. m. Mary Long, L. A. Hitchcock's ch. c. Century, John Coffee's g. h. Donnybrook, and Joseph Donahue's pair, Scratch and Dublin. The latter were the favorites just before the start, but Mary Long and Vandalite divided the honors in the first pools. The odds shifted from one to the other rapidly, as will be seen from the subjoined quotations:

Dublin / Scratch	$200	$300	$700
Mary Long	125	410	310
Vandalite	215	310	330
Donnybrook	200	300	315
Century	40	65	85
Total	$780	$1,385	$1,740

THE RACE.

They were started from the half-mile pole, and when the signal was given Vandalite darted away four lengths ahead of the others; but as soon as they all got in motion Vandalite speedily lost her advantage, for Dublin and Mary Long passed her coming round the lower turn. At the three-quarter pole Dublin was three lengths ahead of Mary Long, with Vandalite third. As they came up the stretch Mary Long closed on Dublin, and the pair left their competitors several lengths behind them. When they passed the stand, finishing the first half mile of the race, Dublin was half a length before Mary Long, who was six lengths away from Vandalite, she leading Scratch a length. As they went round the turn Mary Long forged ahead of Dublin, but the latter soon moved up on even terms with her, and they passed the quarter-pole simultaneously fifteen lengths ahead of Vandalite, who was two lengths from Donnybrook, he being the same distance ahead of Scratch and Century, who were together. Going along the back stretch Dublin got slightly in front of Mary Long, and finally reached the half-mile-pole half a length before her, she being eight lengths ahead of Scratch, who was the same distance in front of Vandalite and the others. From this point it was apparent that there were only three horses in the race, Dublin, Mary Long, and Scratch. At the three-quarter pole Dublin was leading two lengths, while Scratch was close to Mary Long. When they turned up the stretch, Scratch rushed up and headed his stable companion. He then went to the front and won the race by half a length in 2:44, Dublin second, three lengths before Mary Long.

SUMMARY.

FOURTH RACE—Purse $300, for beaten horses, all ages; those beaten once allowed 5 pounds; twice, 10 pounds; three times, 14 pounds; entrance money to second and third horses.

Joseph Donahue's b. c. Scratch, 4 years, by Kentucky, out of Fluke, by Wormesly, 103 pounds. Evans.. 1
Joseph Donahue's ch. c. Dublin, 4 years, by Kentucky, out of Zaidee, by imp. Balshazzar, 103 pounds. Reynolds..... 2
J. H. Davis' b. m. Mary Long, 5 years, by imp. Warminster, dam by Tar River, 106 pounds. Henry.. 3
A. B. Lewis & Co.'s b. f. Vandalite, 4 years, by Vandal, out of Vesper Light, by Childe Harold, 100 pounds. Houston..... 0
L. A. Hitchcock's ch. c. Century, 4 years, by Censor, out of Intrigue, by Balrownie, 103 pounds. Swim..... 0
John Coffee's g. h. Donnybrook, 5 years, by Lightning, out of Jessamine Porter, by imp. Australian, 109 pounds. Wise..... 0
Time—2:44.

TROTTING.

THE DETROIT RACES.

DETROIT, Mich., July 8.—There was a large attendance at the races yesterday, fully 3,000 people being present. The first race was the 2:27 class, with six entries, Grafton being the favorite. The following is the summary:

Grafton	1	1	1
Clementine	2	6	2
Snowball	3	2	3
Tanner Boy	4	3	4
General Grant	5	5	6
Rarus	6	4	5

Time—2:27, 2:24¾, 2:26.

In the 2:44 race General Mac sold favorite, and was the winner in three straight heats. The following is the summary:

General Mac	1	1	1
Marion	2	2	2
Harmless	4	4	3
Gray Billy	3	3	dis

Time—2:30½, 2:36½, 2:38½.

In the 2:30 race four heats were trotted, Mambrino Warner being hot favorite.

After two heats were won, Richard, the driver of Warner, was changed, and Basil Duke won the next heat. Warner behaved badly under the new driver, and his own was substituted.

The fourth heat, which was also won by Basil Duke, was trotted after dusk, and there was considerable running in it. The race will be concluded to-morrow. Basil Duke and Richard have each won two heats, yet Mambrino Warner remains the favorite at two to one. There was considerable jockeying in this race. Time—2:31½, 2:32½, 2:30¼, 2:30¼.

The races close to-morrow with a free for all, and a 2:40 race. In the former, Fullerton, American Girl, Lady Maud, and Cozette will trot.

ALDERMANIC MEASURES.

A LONG AND EXCITING SESSION.

UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO APPROPRIATE $500,000 FOR NEW WATER MAINS—THE BOARD OF ESTIMATE AND APPORTIONMENT REQUESTED TO APPROPRIATE $500,000 TO REPAIR STREETS — EX-CONFEDERATE GEN. MANSFIELD LOVELL APPOINTED CITY SURVEYOR — THE MORNINGSIDE PARK IMPROVEMENTS—PATRONAGE AND THE HARLEM FLATS—THE DOG LAW AGAIN DEFEATED.

The Board of Aldermen held a long and exciting session yesterday, during which an attempt was made to pass a resolution appropriating the sum of $500,000 to Commissioner Fitz John Porter to lay new Croton mains and increase the supply of water in this City. The effort, however, was unsuccessful. Nearly all the members were present at the appointed hour, and a good deal of ordinary business was then transacted.

The communication of the Board of Fire Underwriters in relation to the supply of water for extinguishing fires in the lower part of the City was presented and ordered to be printed. The document has already been published.

Alderman Purroy moved that the Commissioner of Public Works be directed to remove the desks, furniture, &c., from the premises now used by the Sixth District Police Court to the building corner of King's Bridge road and College avenue at the expense of the owner, (Mr. John B. Haskin.) The question was put, and the President announced that the resolution was carried by a vote of 13 to 4.

Alderman Vance inquired if the resolution did not involve expense, which would require a three-fourths vote.

Alderman Purroy—I rise to a point of order. The gentleman is not in order.

President Lewis—He asks for information. The resolution involves no expense to the City, as the expense is to be borne by the owner of the building.

Alderman Vance—In my judgment this board cannot order anything to be done at the expense of a private individual.

Alderman Purroy—I rise to a point of order. Instead of asking for information the gentleman is giving a lesson to this board.

The matter then dropped.

Alderman Morris offered an amendment to the ordinance in relation to street railways and the loading and unloading of goods. The amendment gives permission to cartmen to "back up" on the sidewalks where railroad tracks are so close to the curb as not to allow loading or unloading; but the permission is given for a time not exceeding five minutes.

The amendment was adopted.

Alderman Seerey submitted a preamble and resolutions, reciting that the uniform pavement law passed by the late Legislature conferred upon the Department of Public Works the power to pave and repair streets; that a large number of streets were in a dilapidated and dangerous condition, and that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment be requested to appropriate $500,000 to repair such streets. The resolution was adopted.

A resolution was adopted that 500 copies of the report of the Commissioners of Accounts in reference to the Finance Department, which was published last week, be printed in pamphlet form.

Alderman Purroy moved that Mansfield Lovell, formerly a General in the Confederate Army, be appointed City Surveyor. The resolution was adopted, Messrs. Dean, Robinson, Southworth, and Morris voting in the negative.

The Committee on Law presented a report recommending the passage of a resolution that Riverside avenue, from Seventy-second street to the northerly side of Eighty-fifth street, and from the southerly side of Eighty-eighth street to One Hundred and Thirtieth street, be regulated and graded, the sidewalks flagged or paved, and the roadway constructed, under the direction of the Department of Public Parks, the work to be done by contract or by days' work, as the department may direct. The resolution was laid over.

The Mayor transmitted a long communication from Commissioner Fitz John Porter, in which the latter claims that the Department of Public Works is vested with the power of regulating and grading the streets bounded by Morningside Park. The Commissioner refers to the communication of the Controller on the subject, stating that the Commissioner

"had by his action—contrary to the advice of the legal adviser of this City, contrary to the whole current of opinion expressed by the late Mayor Havemeyer, by the present Mayor, by the Department of Public Parks, and by the Department of Public Works, up to the accession to office of the present Commissioner, as shown by the late Commissioner's efforts to get the law on the subject amended—engaged in this work and employed the labor of men to perform it without authority of law."

The Commissioner then refers to the former controversy on the subject, and claims that the Controller had no legal ground for this opinion, as the Department of Public Works had been authorized to perform the work by an ordinance of the Common Council, and that the Corporation Counsel had decided that the power lay in the Common Council. An extract from the Corporation Counsel's opinion is filed as follows:

"So far as my individual views are concerned, I am strongly inclined to the opinion that the charter of 1873 deprived the Department of Public Works of the power to improve the streets in question, and that, while it was the intention of the Legislature to confer such power upon the Department of Public Parks, owing to an inadvertence the language used was not sufficient to carry out and accomplish such intention; that, consequently, the power to direct the work to be done in those streets is now vested in the Common Council, and that the ordinance in question, having been adopted by a three-fourths vote of all the members elected, is valid."

The Commissioner then says: "It is true that the Counsel to the Corporation did, in a friendly spirit, proceed to make me some suggestions, which I received in all courtesy, and considered with the deference due to them." What he said was as follows:

"Although I entertain this opinion, I do not see how I can advise you to proceed with the work at present. There has been unquestionably an honest difference of opinion among lawyers and others as to the effect of the charter of 1873 upon this matter. The work to be done will involve an expense, as I understand, of several hundred thousand dollars, and is to be paid for by assessments upon the property benefitted thereby. If this work should be done in a manner not authorized by law, the assessments to be imposed therefor would be illegal, and would undoubtedly be vacated, and the entire expense of the work thus thrown upon the City at large. If the Department of Public Works has the right to do the work without an ordinance of the Common Council, it would undoubtedly be competent for said department to do it with an ordinance. Whatever powers are possessed by the Common Council and the Department of Public Works would undoubtedly be called into exercise under the present ordinance, and if the Common Council has the power to direct the work to be done, or the Department of Public Works has the right to do it without such ordinance, the assessments to be laid for the work would be valid. If, however, it should be decided that the power to do the work was vested in the Department of Public Works, and it should be performed by the Department of Public Works under the present ordinance, no valid assessment could be laid therefor.

It seems to me, therefore, that, notwithstanding the opinion entertained by me, as above stated, of the validity of this ordinance, under all the circumstances I ought to repeat to you the advice given to the late Mayor Havemeyer, in the opinion above referred to. I accordingly would respectfully advise you that, before any work is done in the streets immediately adjacent to Morningside Park, or streets similarly located, application should be made to the Legislature to pass a statute which should remove all doubt as to the authority under which the work is to be done."

It was to this friendly suggestion of the Counsel to the Corporation that the Controller refers when he purports to state the advice given by the Law Department, although, I submit, that as to this suggestion the Counsel to the Corporation could not have been acting officially, and did not assume to be doing so. He was merely making a kindly suggestion, having already expressed the official advice of the Law Department upon the only question which was properly before him.

I am of the opinion now, as I was at the time, that the Common Council was empowered to direct who should do the work adjacent to the Morningside Park, and the Counsel to the Corporation has advised me that in that opinion I am correct. Holding this opinion, I had a plain duty to perform, and that was to execute the ordinance of the Common Council. The men employed by this department under that authority are, therefore, in fair dealing and in law, entitled to, and should receive, their pay without further trouble or delay.

The document was ordered to be printed.

A communication was received from the Corporation Counsel, in answer to a resolution of the board, inquiring if they had a legal right to cause the Harlem Flats to be filled in. The communication says that the powers of the Common Council in reference to ordering the filling up of sunken lands in the City of New-York is derived from sections 267 and 271 of the act of April 9, 1813, and from the second section of the act of Feb. 21, 1824. Under these laws the Common Council is authorized to pass such ordinances as it shall from time to time deem necessary and proper for the filling up and regulating of any grounds within the City of New-York that may be sunken, damp, or unwholesome, or which the Common Council may deem proper to fill up or regulate. These laws also provide that the expense of such filling and regulating shall be borne by the owners of the lots so filled up or regulated, and they also authorize the City to do such work at its own expense in the first instance. Under existing laws such expenses must be met by the issue of assessment bonds, but is made a lien upon the lots benefited, and is to be collected from the owners of such lots in the same manner in which other assessments for local improvements are now collected. The laws above referred to, of 1813 and 1824, are, so far as he is aware, in full force, and he sees no reason to doubt that the Common Council has power to pass ordinances for the filling of the sunken lands in question, and that a valid assessment for the expense of such filling can be laid upon the lots thus benefited. He, however, suggests that in order to avoid objections which might possibly be made to the proposed resolutions and ordinances, the same be changed so as to direct and require the owner or owners of said lots to fill in the same. After such a provision in reference to the owner or owners, each resolution or ordinance should then be drawn in the usual manner, reciting that the City deems it necessary for the more speedy execution of the work to do it at its own expense; and, if the Common Council see fit, directing that the work be done by the Commissioner of Public Works in such manner as he deems most for the interests of the City. The communication was placed on file.

The resolutions offered at the previous meeting that the Harlem Flats be filled up by contract, or in such manner as the Commissioner of Public Works shall deem necessary for the interests of the City, were called up, and several amendments were offered, but were lost.

Alderman Simonson moved that the work be given out by contract.

Alderman Purroy opposed the motion on the ground that it would cause unnecessary delay.

Alderman McCarthy said the work could be more promptly performed by men employed by the day under the direction of the Department of Public Works. The amendment was lost.

A long debate ensued on the resolutions, after which they were lost by a vote of 12 to 7—some of the Aldermen who voted in the negative acting under the belief that they were intended to create patronage for the Department of Public Works.

Alderman Purroy called up a resolution directing Commissioner Fitz John Porter to lay such water pipes, mains, and fixtures as have been ordered or may be ordered by the Common Council to be laid, and such other pipes, mains, and fixtures as he may deem necessary, to extend and enlarge the distribution of Croton water through the City of New-York, including the two new wards, and to furnish a sufficient supply thereof to the institutions in charge of the Department of Public Charities and Correction located on Blackwell's Island, Ward's Island, and Randall's Island, and in laying mains necessary to deliver such water at higher levels and in greater quantities.

Alderman Morris offered an amendment requesting Commissioner Porter to state what were his plans, what the proposed work would cost when it would be completed, and when there would be an increased supply of water in the annexed district.

Mr. Morris said that he could not vote for a resolution involving an expenditure of $500,000, until he obtained the information he had asked. Commissioner Porter had $200,000, less $12,000, to his credit a short time ago, and he was empowered to ask for the issue of City bonds to the amount of $200,000, so that it was unnecessary to authorize an appropriation of $500,000 to his department.

Alderman Purroy replied that Commissioner Porter had no such balances to his credit.

Alderman Morris said he had good authority for the statement.

Alderman Howland thought that full information should be furnished to every member of the board on a question involving such a large expenditure of money. He did not want to oppose any work that was necessary, but he would not vote blindly.

Alderman Purroy said that information had been given by the Department of Public Works on the subject.

Alderman Morris replied that the information asked for was not given. They were there to protect the people, and to see that the public money was properly expended. Their oath of office required that duty of them. As to an increased supply of water, he had heard that the head of water was so great on Murray Hill that many of the residents had to send for plumbers to repair the pipes where they had bursted.

The resolution was then lost by a vote of 12 to 7, but was subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

A resolution was adopted directing the Controller to re-lease the building on Ninety-ninth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, now used for a reception hospital under the Department of Charities and Correction.

The ordinance providing that all dogs shall be muzzled was then called up and lost, after which the board adjourned.

THE COTTON CONVENTION.

TOPICS TO BE DISCUSSED AT THE APPROACHING MEETING OF THE NATIONAL COTTON EXCHANGE CONVENTION—NAMES OF THE DELEGATES.

The second annual meeting of the National Cotton Exchange Convention will take place on the 21st inst., at White Sulphur Springs, Va. The National Convention was organized last year, and its first meeting was held on the 11th of June, 1874, at Augusta, Ga., when a regular organization was effected. Among the objects of the exchange are a uniform classification of cotton and the compilation of statistics bearing on the cotton trade. The following are some of the topics to be discussed at the convention about to take place.

The New-Orleans Exchange has suggested the following:

1. To arrange for the securing of monthly returns of overland shipments to spinners.
2. The establishment of uniform rules relating to reclamation on falsely packed cotton, with efforts to secure the adoption of same in foreign markets.
3. That efforts be made to secure the adoption of a uniform standard of classification in foreign markets, and providing that all sales of cotton in Europe, by members of the exchanges, upon firm offers or for forward delivery, be made on basis of American standards.
4. The establishment of a Board of Arbitration in Liverpool, composed of salaried experts, for settlement of all controversies arising from sales of cotton upon firm offers or for forward delivery from United States ports.

The Galveston Exchange will submit the following:

1. Recommending that crop reports of local and national exchanges be made from April to December, inclusive, instead of May to November as heretofore.
2. Changing the day for rendering weekly statistical reports from Friday to close of Wednesday.

The Cincinnati Exchange will discuss the following recommendations:

1. Recommending uniform system for weighing cotton, and that all weighing be done by officially-appointed and sworn weighers. Also, that all such weighers shall be experienced in the avocation, and shall give bond and security for performance of duty.
2. That such weigher shall not be interested, directly or indirectly, in cotton at time of appointment or thereafter during his eligibility.

The Mobile Exchange has directed its delegates to support the following propositions:

1. Recommending that enlarged visiting privileges be accorded to the different local exchanges to members of other cotton exchanges, when satisfactory evidence be given of good standing at the exchange of their membership.
2. That notice of expulsion of members at any local exchange be communicated to the Secretary of the National Cotton Exchange, and that same be made matter of record, and notice of same be made to each local exchange.
3. That shippers, when furnishing clear bills of lading, in order and condition, shall not be liable for (so called) country or external damage.
4. That specific definition be given of what constitutes mixed packed cotton, and the rights of rejection and reclamation be defined.
5. That the propriety and feasibility of organizing an International Cotton Exchange be considered.

The Memphis delegates have given notice that they will discuss the following topics:

1. The establishment of a "Bureau of Cotton Statistics," with a salaried Chief or Superintendent, whose duty it shall be to collate and circulate among subordinate exchanges, all statistical information touching the planting, growth and production of the cotton crop of America: the making up of overland movement, Southern consumption, and total crop figures; arranging and publishing of monthly (general) crop reports, &c.
2. Recommending a monthly or semi-monthly count of stock in Liverpool, instead of semi-annually, as heretofore.
3. That the National Cotton Exchange obtain a charter from such authority as may prove compatible with its proposed usefulness and extended action.
4. Recommending that the relations between the National and local cotton exchanges represented therein be fully defined, as also the authority of the National Cotton Exchange in the establishment of such usages as shall control local cotton exchanges in rendering information and statistics and their individual members in the traffic in cotton.
5. Recommending that there be a redistribution of territory assigned to local exchanges at Augusta Convention, for purpose of obtaining crop information.
6. Prescribing the manner and method of correspondence between the different cotton exchanges and their correspondents in the interior, with the view to securing information as to acreage, condition, &c., as free as possible from bias of every kind; to this end there should be two correspondents selected in each locality—one planter and one merchant.
7. Recommending the fixing of a standard of weights for bagging and ties, with the view to securing the greatest economy consistent with safe package.
8. The establishment of a uniform system for the examination and delivery of cotton after sale, leaving the time in which delivery shall take place to be fixed by the local exchanges, as that should necessarily depend on local facilities.

The Nashville delegates will submit the following recommendations:

1. Recommending inquiry whether or no the classification of cotton by insurance companies as "extra" and "specially hazardous" is not unjust. [Delegates are requested to obtain comparative losses on cotton with other general merchandise since 1866.]
2. That investigation be made whether or no the ten per cent. tax on other circulation than national currency is beneficial to the cotton interests of the South.

The following delegates to the convention have already been appointed by their respective Exchanges:

New-York.—Messrs. S. D. Harrison, Henry Hentz, A. B. Graves, William Whitlock, B. P. Baker, S. D. French, Edward Leverich, William P. Campbell, and Robert Tannahill.

Savannah.—Messrs. J. W. Lathrop, W. W. Gordon, C. M. Hoist, G. M. Sorrel, J. H. Johnson, L. G. Young, John Nisbit, (one to be appointed.)

Mobile.—Messrs. D. E. Huger, W. H. Gardner, James A. McCaw, and Charles Eglinger.

Charlotte.—Messrs. J. Y. Bryce and J. E. Stenhouse, delegates; L. W. Sanders and J. T. Johnson, alternates.

Galveston.—Messrs. G. Ranger, C. E. Richards, J. S. Grinnan, J. C. Hodges, Jr., and A. G. Mills.

Cincinnati.—Messrs. C. W. Rowland, S. W. Hampton, and George Seeman.

Memphis.—Messrs. W. A. Goodwyn, S. M. Gates, W. W. Guy, W. B. Mallory, L. Hanauer, and A. J. R. Landauer.

Present indications favor a full attendance of delegates from all points represented at the Augusta Convention, as well as from other newly-formed exchanges and associations, and the Second National Cotton Exchange Convention promises to be an event of surpassing interest and importance to the cotton trade of America.

THE ADMIRALTY ISLANDS.

A VOYAGE OF RESEARCH AND DISCOVERY.

THE BRITISH SHIP CHALLENGE LANDS AT THE ISLANDS—THE FIRST VISITOR SINCE 1792—APPEARANCE AND HABITS OF THE NATIVES.

The British ship Challenger, of the Royal Navy, has been engaged for several years past in exploring remote seas and lands, and the results of her discoveries—especially in reference to deep-sea soundings—have been brought before the public from time to time. We find in the London *Times* of June 24 a most interesting letter from the ship, dated Yokohama, April 11. The explorers had visited the Admiralty Islands, which were first discovered in 1616, and have never been visited since 1792. Until the Challenger went there, no voyagers had ever succeeded in effecting a landing. The following account is given by the correspondent of the *Times*:

"On the following morning there was brisk trade going on between the natives and the ship. One or two of the natives came on board, though they were still shy. They are evidently to a certain extent accustomed to be visited by traders, probably from the Moluccas, for they had a large quantity of tortoise-shell done up in packets, and they had a very definite idea of the value of these, giving so many pieces for a knife and so many more for a hatchet; their having so much iron also showed that they came now and then in contact, indirectly or directly, with Europeans. As in Humboldt Bay, a small party from the ship went toward a village on one of the islands to see 'how the land lay.' Some native canoes accompanied them, but the natives made no opposition to their landing; they only tried to keep them to the sea-beach and hurried them past the village, at the same time evidently warning the women to keep out of sight. All our men were armed with revolvers, but the natives showed their confidence by carrying no arms of any kind. It was only afterward that we learned how rapidly, on the slightest misunderstanding, all our surroundings might bristle with spears. After walking a little way they came to another village, and by this time the natives were getting a little better accustomed to them, and they allowed them to go about as they chose, except into the houses. The curiosity of the women also began to overcome their discretion, and little groups came out from among the huts. They were generally anything but pleasing, tall, and gaunt, with long, pendulous breasts, and their mouths entirely ruined by betel chewing. Most of them were slightly tattooed in faint blue lines, and many had the bust studded with symmetrically-arranged round cicatrices, produced by burning the spot with a red-hot stone. They wore no clothing, except two deep fringes of grass or palm-leaves, coming down from the waist before and behind. In the course of a few days we were quite at home with the natives, and went and came as we pleased. One afternoon they took us to a small island, where they indicated that we should get some pigeon shooting. As we neared the island we heard a deep cooing sound, and saw clouds of birds among the trees and flying to and fro between the island and the mainland. When we landed the noise was almost deafening, and the place was literally alive with the beautiful large nutmeg pigeon. We shot till our guns were too hot to hold, and then waited till they cooled; and then shot again till all our cartridges were done; but such wholesale butchery could scarcely be called sport. Almost every day afterward a party went to the island and shot "for the pot." Unfortunately, however, the pigeons did not eat so well as they looked—the flesh was dry and flavorless.

There is a very pretty village on one of the coral islands on the reef which, having been hitherto nameless, was called by our surveyors D'Entrecasteaux Island. The village consists of about thirty huts of a low, bee-hive shape, with a log wall 4 feet or so high, and a heavy thatch roof, supported in the centre by a post about 12 feet in height. A good house is about 20 feet long by 12 wide; the floor is partly strewed with palm-leaves, and the sleeping mats are ranged round, the outer circle occupied by young men, and the inner by women and married couples. In the centre of the hut, round the middle post, there is an arrangement somewhat like a large "dumb-waiter," several shelves one above the other, and upon this are disposed all the dishes and cooking utensils belonging to the establishment, and sundry fetishes in the shape of strangely painted skulls of animals. Some of their food dishes surprised us greatly. They were large bowls, often between two and three feet in diameter, hewn out of a single block of heavy, hard red wood, like mahogany, very elegantly shaped like a Roman tazza, with a pair of elaborately carved and singularly graceful handles. Often there were elaborately carved designs all over the outside of the bowl. The jars and cooking dishes, in sun-baked pottery, are also well designed. This village is surrounded by a log palisade, about five feet high, with here and there a stile, where the upper logs have been removed opposite one of the paths leading to the wells or to the beach. The pathways between the huts are carefully laid with white coral sand, and beautiful scarlet and variegated dracænas are planted at intervals near the cottages. In all spare spaces young cocoanut-trees had been planted and railed in to prevent their being injured by the pigs. The Admiralty Islanders are hearty and intelligent, but they are very restless and noisy, and their constantly poking one and shouting into one's ear becomes insufferably tiresome. They seem from all our experience to be fair traders and rather remarkably honest, differing in this respect from their neighbors in Humboldt Bay. There was one point in connection with our new friends about which we could never fully satisfy ourselves. We saw no trace of graves, or of any other mode of bestowing their dead. We found out their word for "dead;" they are very effective pantomimists, and when we inquired what became of the bodies, they made the most unequivocal signs that they cut them in pieces, boiled them, and ate them. In each village there is a special hut, not differing greatly from the others in form or arrangement, but evidently for public use. The stock of fishing-nets is kept in it, and we used to call it the "Joss-house," from the number of skulls of men and dugongs and pigs and turtles, and the bundles of human hair and old ornaments stuck about. The door-posts of one of these houses in a village on Wild Island are elaborately carved, and represent in a very gross form the "diagram of the extremes." In these houses the bones of men were mixed quite indiscriminately with those of food animals. On one occasion one of the officers, trying to find out about their mode of disposal of the dead, after a very effective pantomime of cutting up the body and cooking and eating it, was shown a lot of human bones in a pot. Once when several of the natives were on board they were repeatedly asked by signs if they would eat us, or if they would eat one another, and they indicated that they would do either with the greatest satisfaction; but when asked if they would eat a dog, which happened to pass at the time, they expressed strong aversion. I am disinclined even to admit to myself the possibility that these islanders, who have so many good points about them, should be addicted to so hideously repulsive a practice; but I am compelled to admit that from the imperfect evidence which we got on the matter it looks as if it might be so. It is singular that they are totally ignorant of the use of tobacco and spirits."

THE SCIENTIFIC WORK.

The progress of the scientific researches conducted by the officers of the expedition is thus described:

"To give a short summary of the scientific work of the cruise we established seven deep-sea observing stations between Mindanao and the Admiralty Islands, and at each of these we sounded, took samples of the bottom, took a series of temperatures at different depths, and got specimens of water from the surface, the bottom, the intermediate depths, for the determination of the specific gravity and for chemical analysis. At five of the seven stations the trawl was sent down and a fair representation of the deep-sea fauna was procured. The greatest depth on this line—2,500 fathoms—we found between the Molucca Passage and the Pellew Islands. The samples of bottom varied in character according to the depth, very much as in the Atlantic. The average temperature of the sea surface during this part of the cruise was 82.5° Fahrenheit. The serial temperature soundings seem to show that a great part of the Western Pacific is not entirely in free communication with the Southern Sea, for the water, after sinking rapidly in temperature until it reaches 34.5° Fahrenheit, at a depth of 1,500 fathoms, maintains that temperature for all greater depths. The section from the Philippines to the Admiralty Islands may be considered to have been taken, roughly, along the equator, as it was all between latitude 5° north and latitude 3° 3′ south. The section, 2,250 miles long, from the Admiralty Islands to Japan, was practically meridional. The observing stations in the second section were twelve in number, and pretty regularly distributed with regard to distance. The greatest depth was found on the 23d of March, in 4,575 fathoms. This is the deepest trustworthy sounding on record, with the exception of two taken by the Tuscarora, off the east coast of Japan, in 4,643 and 4,655 fathoms respectively, but no sample of the bottom was procured on either of these occasions. The sounding in 4,575 fathoms was taken in the morning. Only a very small sample of the bottom came up, and the depth was so unexpected that it was decided to repeat the sounding to avoid all possibility of error. In the meantime the ship had drifted a little, and the second sounding, which was most satisfactory in every respect, gave 4,475 fathoms. The tube of the sounding-machine contained an excellent sample of the bottom, which was of a very peculiar character, consisting almost entirely of the siliceous shells of *radiolaria*. Three out of four Miller-Casella thermometers sent down to these depths were crushed to pieces by the enormous pressure they had to bear—between five and six tons on the square inch; the fourth withstood the pressure, and registered, when corrected for the pressure, at 1,500 fathoms, the usual temperature for that depth, 34.5° Fahrenheit, so that at that place there is a layer of water at that uniform temperature occupying the bottom of the ocean trough of the enormous thickness of 3,075 fathoms (18,450 feet). The soundings in this section were usually deep. They commence near Admiralty Island, with a depth of 1,100 fathoms, and a characteristic globigerina ooze. The next sounding gives us "red clay" at 2,670 fathoms, and this is continued at like depths until we reach the western verge of the Carolines, where we have "gray ooze" at 2,325 fathoms, and "globigerina ooze" at 1,850. Between the Carolines and the Ladrones there is the sounding in 4,575 fathoms "red clay," with its character almost entirely masked by the quantity of siliceous shells. We then pass again into typical "red clay," which covers a vast plateau, almost level, at 2,400 fathoms, extending from latitude 15° north to Japan. The observations made in this section taken in connection with others made elsewhere would seem to point to the following law: That "globigerina ooze," a rapidly-forming deposit, containing the whole of the abundant carbonate of lime of the shells of the foraminifera living on the surface and beneath it, and consequently consisting of almost pure carbonate of lime, generally occupies depths under 2,000 fathoms in the ocean; that beyond this depth the proportion of the calcareous matter is gradually diminished, and the deposit, which now contains a considerable amount of clay, goes under the name of gray ooze; that at 2,600 fathoms the calcareous matter has almost entirely disappeared, and we have the purest form of "red clay," a silicate of alumina and iron with siliceous tests of animals; that from this point the "clay" decreases in proportion, and the siliceous shells increase, until at extreme depths the "clay" is represented by little more than a red cement, binding the shells together. As to the transition from the "globigerina ooze" to the "red clay," it is due to the removal of the lime of the globigerina shells by water and carbonic acid, or in some other way; the apparent disappearance of the "red clay" is a fallacy produced by the increased proportion of the siliceous shells. It has now been ascertained by the use of the tow-net at great depths that radiolarians and diatoms inhabit the water all the way down, and are probably more abundant at greater depths; and it follows from this that four times more, at least, must die and shed their tests in 4,000 fathoms than in 1,000 fathoms.

The most marked temperature phenomenon observed in these two sections was the presence of a surface layer of water of an average depth of eighty fathoms, and a temperature above 77° Fahrenheit, extending northward from the coast of New-Guinea about 20°, and westward as far as the meridian of the Pellew Islands. The greater part of this huge mass of warm water is moving with more or less rapidity to the westward. The trawl was used seven times between New-Guinea and Japan, but, owing to the great depth and the nature of the sea-bottom, the results were not large. Nearly every haul brought up, besides a few of the characteristic deep-sea creatures, lumps of water-logged pumice, many of them with small shells attached.

ENGLISH RAILROAD LAW.

THE WIGAN ACCIDENT IN THE COURTS—THE COMPANY MULCTED FOR THE CARELESSNESS OF ITS SWITCHMAN.

A case illustrating English railroad law, and interesting just now in connection with the Far Rockaway disaster, is reported at some length in the London *Railway News*, having been finished in the Court of Queen's Bench, at Westminster, June 21, after a week's trial. The suit arose from the accident at Wigan Station Aug. 2, 1873, and was brought by the friends of Sir John Anson, who was killed in the accident, against the London and North-western Railway Company. The facts of the case were briefly these: A train run during the Summer months for the accommodation of northward pleasure travel, called the "Scotch tourist train," consisting on the evening in question of twenty-five cars, drawn by two engines, was running somewhat behind its time, and approached the Wigan Station, where it never stopped, at the rate of thirty-eight miles an hour. A little south of the station were a set of "facing points" for switching local trains from the main to a side or branch track, and here the accident occurred. The forward part of the train passed the points in safety, but the trucks of the seventeenth car left the main line and turned upon the rails of the branch, dragging with it the succeeding cars. The speed was so great that before the couplings broke several cars were dragged over the platform between the two lines and nearly demolished, while the eighteenth car, in which were Sir John Anson, his two daughters, and two servants was turned bottom upward and completely broken up by the "telescoping" of the cars behind it. Sir John and the servant were killed and the daughters badly injured. The whole number killed was thirteen, and over forty were injured. The plaintiffs alleged negligence of the company in the mismanagement of the points, and sought to establish that the signalman shifted them before the train had passed. Testimony was given by passengers and others on the spot, and by expert engineers who had examined the scene of the accident, and officers of the company, who testified to the appearance of the line, carriages, and points after the accident, mentioning in particular a small bright mark which was on the thin end of one of the points, and which, they said, could not have been made unless the points had been moved while the train was passing over them. The construction of the points, in their opinion, rendered this quite possible to be done, some of them having tried the experiment of moving the points while a carriage was being pushed over them. The defense strove to show that the points were not shifted and that the cars left the track for some unaccountable and unavoidable reason. In their behalf the signalman swore that he did not touch the levers after giving the "all right" signal for the tourist train. The Staleybridge train was following closely upon the tourist train, and it was the signalman's duty immediately after the passage of the tourist train to shift the points to switch the Staleybridge train upon the branch. But the condition of the signal lights after the accident did not indicate that he had made this change, thus corroborating his testimony. In summing up the case the Lord Chief Justice said that the question for the jury's consideration was whether Sir John Anson lost his life by the negligence of the company through their servants, and explained the responsibility of railway companies, and the distinction in law between carriers of passengers and carriers of goods. Carriers of goods are responsible at all hazards, except under special and peculiar circumstances, for safe delivery. Carriers of passengers are not insurers of their safety; they are only responsible when any injury that may happen to the passenger happens through their default by omission to take reasonable care. It is difficult, said he, to lay down any general rule as to what shall constitute reasonable and proper care; that almost always depends upon the circumstances of the case, and is a matter of fact for the consideration of the jury and not a matter of law. It would be incumbent on the company, the carriers sought to be made liable, to show (a prima facie case having been made out) that it was not through their fault that the accident happened. You may have another set of cases in which the mischief that has resulted may be attributable either to want of care or to a pure accident. In such a case, in my opinion, it would be for the party complaining to show that there was actual negligence on the part of the company before he could recover against them. The present case is one which I should have thought would have ranged itself under the last category, if evidence had been brought before us to show that such an accident as that which happened on this occasion might have occurred from simple accident, without any precise cause being discoverable, and this kind of evidence has been totally omitted, and we are left in the dark as to whether a train can get off a line of rails from pure accident—that is to say, without some obstruction, or some default or negligence on the part of some one to occasion its departure from the line. The plaintiffs take the ground that the accident must have happened from some specific cause—a cause which, if it existed, is undoubtedly one which amounts necessarily to negligence on the part of the company's servants. If the points were shifted while the train was passing over them, no one can doubt that it was by negligence, and if you are satisfied that this was the case, you must find for the plaintiffs. No defect or obstruction of the line is shown, and the plaintiff's allegation is supported in a considerable degree by the facts. The Staleybridge train and the tourist train were both late. This, the plaintiffs say, might render the signalman anxious to get his signals and points set as quickly as possible after the passing of the tourist train, and in his hurry he changed the points too soon. He feels the necessity for doing what he has to do within a short space of time; he acts precipitately and brings about the accident. If the defendants could put their finger on any other circumstance which might have caused the accident it might be different; but they did not, and no other cause was suggested. They say: "We will bring facts to contradict scientific evidence; no theory is worth anything as against facts." And they call the signalman, who says most positively that he did not shift the points, and the man at the canal bridge, who corroborates him by saying that the signals which he saw showed this statement to be correct. But it is impossible to shut one's eyes to the fact that the Wigan pointsman is speaking with the greatest interest, for, although he is not now in the company's service, still, when you come to consider the horrible position of a man who, by a hasty act, has hurled so many fellow creatures to destruction, it would be very probable that he would endeavor to deceive himself and to school himself into the belief that he had not done the thing which was the cause of so terrible a catastrophe. If you can place reliance on him and believe that the facts are as he has stated, then the defendants are in the right; and he is corroborated by the canal bridge signalman as to the appearance of the lights. But then it may be when he found what he had done the natural desire arose to screen himself from the consequences of so dreadful a mistake, and he immediately shifted the signals and points back again to the position in which they ought to be during the passage of a train. There was a sufficient lapse of time for this to have been carried out. All these questions are purely for your consideration, but before you find a verdict for the plaintiffs you must be satisfied that the company have been guilty of negligence which led to the accident. If you believe the testimony of the defendants' witnesses as opposed to that of the plaintiffs', then you will find a verdict for the defendants. You will not be troubled with any question as to the damages, for it has been agreed to settle the amount of them in another manner, should it be necessary to do so. The jury retired, and after a short time returned with a verdict for the plaintiffs.

NEVER HOLD A STRANGE BABY.

From the Arcadian.

We have a little advice to give our male readers. Never hold a baby at the request of a stranger. On Tuesday, Mr. James Williams, of No. 405 East Thirteenth street, happened to be standing in front of a store near the Corner of Rector and Greenwich streets, when a pretty woman came tripping along, and asked him to hold her infant for a moment while she went into the store. She went in, but the unhappy Williams never saw her come out, for the store had a side door, and by that the fair deceiver made her escape. Poor Williams waited, and waited, and when the horrid thought dawned on him that he had been duped, a cold shiver ran through him, which was intensified when he remembered the jealous disposition of his wife. A policeman, from whom he sought comfort, relieved him of his charge, and any one who wants to adopt an infant may be satisfied by calling at the Central Police Office.

WRECK OF THE SARANAC.

CAPT. QUEEN'S REPORT OF THE DISASTER.

THE WRECK CAUSED BY A WHIRLPOOL, WHICH DROVE THE VESSEL ON A SUNKEN ROCK—ALL HANDS SAVED—SUFFERING AVERTED BY THE TIMELY ARRIVAL OF THE BRITISH WAR VESSEL MYRMIDON AND THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY'S STEAMER OTTER—THE CREW QUARTERED AT ESQUIMALT—COURTESY OF ADMIRAL COCHRANE OF THE BRITISH SQUADRON.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The official report of the wreck of the United States steamer Saranac, in Seymour Narrows, on the 18th of June, has been received from Capt. W. W. Queen, who commanded that vessel. It is dated at Victoria, Vancouver's Island, June 24. He says: "At 7:20 A. M. of the 18th the ship entered Discovery Passage, and, as the tide was favorable, proceeded on her way. At 8:40, while passing through Seymour Narrows, she was caught in a whirlpool, caused by strong counter currents, and becoming unmanageable, (refusing to obey her helm,) was carried bodily on a sunken rock, which she struck with great force on the port side, about abreast of the foremast, careening the ship and starting the decks forward. The ship, hanging on the rock for a moment, swung rapidly head to current, then, slipping off, was immediately headed for the shore of Vancouver's Island, the nearest land.

By this time the ship was rapidly filling with water, and about the time her head struck the shore her fires were extinguished. Both bow anchors were let go, and a hawser made fast from the bow to a large tree on shore. The boats having been cleared away were now lowered—with the exception of the steam launch, which there was no time to hoist from its cradles—and were used in saving such provisions and effects as could be got off. All hands were busily engaged at this work until the water was above the berth deck and it became dangerous to remain longer on board, when I gave the order for everybody to leave the ship. At 9:50 all reached the shore in safety. The vessel now sunk steadily, and at 10:16 went down stern foremost in fifty or sixty fathoms of water, carrying everything on board with her except the steam launch, which floated from the cradles, and a few loose articles from the spar deck.

I immediately dispatched my executive officer, Lieut. Commander M. W. Sanders, the pilot, and a boat's crew in the first cutter to Nanaimo, or Victoria, with verbal instructions to seek assistance and to telegraph to the department and Rear Admiral Rodgers the loss of the ship. As the point at which we landed was a rocky bluff, at a distance from fresh water, and unsuitable for a camp, I transferred the men and everything saved from the wreck to Valdes Island, on the opposite side of the strait, where there was a small cove and fresh water. Such shelter as boat's sails, hammocks, and brushwood could afford were erected, but gave but little protection from almost continuous rain. All the provisions saved, (forty-eight bags of bread and eight boxes of canned beef,) were collected and placed in charge of the paymaster, to be served out regularly.

The accounts and money were saved, together with the ship's chronometer. My pilot was Capt. William E. George, whose employment was authorized by Rear Admiral Almy. On the morning of the 22d, at 5:30 A. M., her British Majesty's steamer Myrmidon, Commander Hon. Richard Hare, Royal Navy, came to our relief, closely followed by the Hudson Bay Company's steamer Otter, which had been chartered at Victoria by Lieut. Commander Sanders, who returned in her.

The Myrmidon anchored in the cove, and Commander Hare came on shore and tendered me every assistance in his power, stating that he was provided with a full supply of extra provisions, blankets and bedding for the purpose. The cove being small and an unsafe anchorage, I directed the Otter to proceed through the Seymour Narrows to Plumper Bay, and transferred to that point as soon as possible, by means of the Myrmidon and my boats, officers and men, and all that had been saved from the wreck. At this time the mail steamer California, from Sitka, came in sight and anchored in the bay, and offered to assist us; but, as there was already sufficient accommodations for all, I thought proper to decline the offer with thanks. At 10 A. M. the Myrmidon got under way, having on board thirty officers and men, including myself, and three of our boats, and was followed soon after by the Otter with the remainder. About 3 P. M., in the Straits of Georgia, we met her Britannic Majesty's steamer Repulse, bearing the flag of Rear Admiral Cochrane, Commander in Chief in the Pacific, which was on the way to our assistance, the Admiral being on board in person. Thinking he might be able to raise the Saranac, or, at least, some of her guns and other articles, he had brought several divers and a large lighter, furnished with a steam fire-engine and hose. After communicating with the Admiral and informing him of the impossibility of wrecking the Saranac, the Myrmidon proceeded to Esquimalt, and the Repulse to Buzzard's Inlet. About 7 P. M. of the 23d inst., the Myrmidon anchored in Esquimalt Harbor, and two hours later the Otter arrived at Victoria.

Upon my arrival at Esquimalt I was met by the United States Consul, Mr. D. Eckstein, who gave me a copy of the department's telegram of the 21st inst., stating that the United States steamer Benecia had been ordered by telegraph to the relief of the Saranac's crew. I then proceeded to Victoria, and in company with the Consul called upon his Excellency James W. Trutch, Lieutenant Governor of the province, to pay my respects, and to express my thanks for the assistance which had been rendered us. The accommodations of the dock-yard at Esquimalt having been tendered me by Rear Admiral Cochrane, I propose quartering my men there until the arrival of the Benecia, and to make such arrangements as are available for supplying them with provisions. The Otter went to Esquimalt this morning to transfer the remainder of the crew to the dock-yard. I cannot speak too highly of the generous promptness shown by Admiral Cochrane in affording us relief. His first intimation of the disaster was received about 9 A. M. on the 21st inst., through the newspapers, and by 1 P. M. the Myrmidon was proceeding to Seymour Narrows under a press of steam, where she arrived the following morning at 5:30, a short time ahead of the Otter, which had left Victoria at 7 A. M. on the 21st. The Admiral followed in his flag-ship, having taken on board the appliances for raising the wreck, leaving Esquimalt about 6 P. M. on the 21st. The warmest thanks of myself, officers, and men are due to Commander Hare, and the officers and crew of the Myrmidon, for their courtesy, hospitality, and unwearied exertions in our behalf. Our Consul, Mr. Eckstein, deserves great praise for the energy and ability shown in rendering assistance, and has my hearty thanks. Both officers and men behaved with the greatest coolness and efficiency at the time of the wreck, and I cannot speak too highly of their conduct throughout. I respectfully request a Court of Inquiry on my arrival at San Francisco.

In accordance with the request of Capt. Queen, the Secretary of the Navy has appointed a court, to consist of Rear Admiral John Rodgers, Commodore J. H. Spotts, and Capt. Paul Shirley, to inquire into the loss of the Saranac. The court will meet at the Mare Island Navy-yard, but the time of meeting has not yet been fixed.

OUR NATIONAL SONGS.

The Indianapolis *Journal* deems it a singular fact that few Americans know the words of our national songs. It particularizes thus: "It is safe to say that a score of parties in this vicinity tried yesterday (the 5th) to sing 'The Star-Spangled Banner,' and failed because no one knew the words. All knew the tune, but nobody the text. They could talk about it, give the key, start it, and keep it up for a line or two, but nobody knew the words or could lead off in the beautiful and patriotic song. It is peculiar to the American people, and not specially creditable. Every Frenchman can sing the Marseillaise. Every German knows his national song, and so of other people. Only the Americans are deficient in this respect, who, of all others, ought to be posted. It ought to be made a regular duty in every common school of the land to memorize and sing 'The Star-Spangled Banner.' It is good poetry, good music, and good politics. It cannot be learned too soon nor repeated too often. The words are simple, the melody beautiful, and the history easily explained. It is the most characteristic of our national songs, and everybody ought to have it at his tongue's end."

LAW REPORTS.

THE ERIE-VANDERBILT SUIT.

A DECISION RENDERED AGAINST COMMODORE VANDERBILT BY THE SUPREME COURT, GENERAL TERM.

In the old suits of the Erie Railway Company against Cornelius Vanderbilt, involving about $4,500,000, which was dismissed by Judge Barnard when on the bench of the Supreme Court, a decision was rendered on appeal yesterday by the Supreme Court, General Term, reversing Judge Barnard's judgment. The suit grew out of a large purchase of the stock of the Erie Company at a high rate as a consideration for the abandonment of the suits which compelled Daniel Drew and his associate officers of the road to take flight to New-Jersey. The additional facts of the litigation are stated by Judge Donohue in the prevailing opinion of the court. He says:

"The substance, in fact, of allegation and denial is, that the plaintiff contends and defendant denies that certain suits brought at the time to compel the performance of justice by certain defaulting officers to the company were settled by the defendant and his friends, not by taking the money from the alleged defaulters, but settled with them by taking more money out of the company to settle stock speculations in which such officers had obtained an advantage over the defendant and his friends."

The facts, substantially as Judge Donohue states them, were that while Drew and others were in control of the company, Vanderbilt gave an unlimited order to buy Erie stock. The Erie Directors, as the former suits allege, fraudulently converted bonds into stock, and used these in filling contracts for stock sold to Vanderbilt. The latter could not contend that such issue was valid, for if he does, there was nothing to settle, and proceedings for settlement were in law a fraud on the Erie Company. The Erie Directors, after having violated the injunction in the former suits against the issue of stock and been driven to New-Jersey, saw that their only relief was a settlement, and started to make it. Here the wrong existed. Vanderbilt and his friends had the right under the decision in the Schuyler frauds to hold the company responsible for the acts of the Directors in the issue of this stock, but the facts showed that that would not meet their object, and they chose their own course. The real object attained by the settlement was the taking of money out of the Erie Company to settle an alleged fraud of its Directors, "and it is now before the court to show," says Judge Donohue, "whether the courts of this country will consent to set their seal of approval on such acts. If these are the facts, it seems to me high time that the courts take a stand condemnatory of such transactions with trust funds, and hold the parties to a rigid account. It is not a question what right the defendant or his associates had against unfaithful agents, but what is just to the stockholders, who are bound to rely on the Trustees for justice, and what duty was cast on the defendant and his associates when dealing with these Trustees; and, as has been said by authority, while technical rules may be used to preserve rights, the court should never be astute to find or to enforce technical rules which will permit a wrong." As to the claim that there was no privity of contract between Vanderbilt and the company, while in the abstract it might be so, it was hardly an answer to shield the former, who had the company's money in his hands, taken in full knowledge from a Trustee, for the debt of such Trustee. The redress asked for depended not on any contract or privity, and the claim that he dealt with the Trustees individually was no answer, for it appeared that Erie's money was used with Vanderbilt's knowledge to settle private stock dealings between the so-called third parties, he was liable. As to the claim by Mr. Vanderbilt's counsel that, conceding the dealing to be directly with the Erie Company, no recovery could be had because the latter was *in pari delictu*. Judge Donohue says: "I should be sorry to think that the law in this country was in such a condition that when Trustees used the name of a corporation, and had dealt in that name with the knowledge of those they are dealing with, for their own benefit, their wrongful act could be upheld merely because they used their *cestui que* trust's name to commit a fraud. I am not prepared to discuss such a question. It is, in my judgment, clear that the law allows no such defense for the worst of wrongs. It is no answer to say that the company had the right to purchase its own stock, or to retire a spurious issue. * * * That is not set up by the answer. The case is one in which the defendant should be discharged altogether, or should be held to have taken the corporation's money without right. It was no settlement with the company; no purchase of its own stock by the company, or to retire a spurious issue. All parties to that settlement evidently understood it was to settle a contest between the defendant and the Directors of a corporation who had been declared, as the suits stated, delinquent to their trusts, and to enable them to return to the State from which the defendant and his associates' acts had driven them, and it would be monstrous to call it a settlement with the company.

Judge Donohue then resumes the argument of the defendant that these litigations were ruinous to the plaintiff, and that their settlement was a relief to the company. He says this fallacy is shown by the fact that the pretended object of these suits was to benefit the company by replacing the stock, while the settlement was to throw the loss on the plaintiff of the acts claimed to be fraudulent, and to take the company's money to pay the losses which the friends of the defendant pretended they were desirous of putting on the Trustees. The pretense of Vanderbilt that these were not his trust was negatived by the fact that, when Drew made his peace in these suits the settlement was with Vanderbilt, and when he received the money the suits were ended. It seems to me that whichever way the case is turned the same result presents itself; and unless the courts are prepared to let trust property be sacrificed to the frauds of its Trustees, the defendant here must be held." It was said by one of the counsel for the defendant that the charge of fraud wholly failed, and that the transaction was consummated. That seemed to him to be the whole question. The true question was what right had a corporation defrauded by the joint act of its Trustees and of third parties? The result he arrives at is that all who deal with Trustees must keep themselves ready to defend their right to moneys so obtained. The cases cited showed that receivers of trust funds could be called to account where no new consideration had been parted with. If he was in error as to fact, his conclusions were, of course, erroneous, but it seemed to him that there was nothing in those facts except the use of the process of the court against individuals for wrongs to the plaintiff, ending in a settlement, and that for the alleged purpose of benefiting the plaintiff, which obtains the plaintiff's money for the very wrongs done, not by but to it, and leaves the plaintiff without redress. To sustain the defendant's views would, it seemed to the Judge, on this evidence, lay down the law that trusting stockholders were helpless and their property beyond the protection of the courts. It seemed to him that the evidence was clear that the suits for the settlement of which the money was paid were settled in fraud of the plaintiff's rights and with its funds, and that such funds should be returned; that there was evidence tending to prove notice to Mr. Vanderbilt of the ownership of the funds or some part of them, and that justice required the refunding of them. Judge Donohue therefore holds that the findings of the court below were erroneous, and he directs a new trial.

Judge Lawrence concurs with him.

In a dissenting opinion, Judge Daniels takes the ground that Vanderbilt had a legitimate cause of action against the company, and might have assailed the validity of the issue of $10,000,000 convertible bonds, a portion of which he purchased; that the company had a right to purchase this settlement, and being an amicable adjustment, made in good faith, it should stand.

THE WILL OF JOHN L. BROWN.

The case in which the will of John L. Brown, the well-known street-cleaning contractor, is contested came on for hearing yesterday in the Surrogate's Court. The testator executed a will on the 5th of last Febrary, bequeathing his property, valued at about $500,000, to his wife, Hannah E., to revert at her death to his son, John L. A former wife of the testator, from whom he had been separated about thirty years, and the brothers and sisters, and nephews and nieces of the testator, contest the will; the wife, on the ground that her marriage with the testator was never legally set aside, and the relatives on the ground that the second wife obtained the execution of the will by the exercise of undue influence upon the testator while he was in an enfeebled condition of mind. George M. Bayne and Thomas P. Fowler, the witnesses to the will, were called yesterday on behalf of the proponents, and testified that the testator designated the will as his "last will and testament;" that he appeared to be of sound mind, and requested them to act as witnesses to the instrument. The further hearing was then adjourned to 11 A. M. on next Thursday.

A DARING STREET ROBBERY.

James G. Twiss, a carpenter, living at No. 8 Fifth street, was placed on trial for highway robbery, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday. From the evidence produced by District Attorney Russell it appeared that on the night of the 18th of June, as Ewald Bolenius, proprietor of Rhenish Hall, No. 207 East Houston street, was proceeding to his home, No. 34 Stanton street, after closing up his place of business, he was met at the corner of Ludlow and Stanton streets by Twiss, whom he knew as a frequenter of his house. Twiss struck Bolenius on the back of the head with some sharp instrument, and at the same time snatched his watch and a pocket-book containing his day's receipts, amounting to $180, with which he ran off. Bolenius recovered himself and pursued Twiss, whom he overtook and struck. Both men fell into an area, and in the struggle which ensued Bolenius recovered possession of his watch; but fearing that he was about to be set upon by some of the confederates of Twiss, ran off leaving his money in the possession of his assailant. Twiss was subsequently arrested by Detectives Von Gerichten and Williamson, and fully identified by Bolenius as the man who had assaulted and robbed him. After summing-up addresses from Mr. John O. Mott for the defense and District Attorney Russell for the prosecution, Judge Sutherland delivered an elaborate charge. After a few minutes' deliberation, the jury returned into court with a verdict of guilty. Judge Sutherland said that he entirely agreed with the verdict of the jury. The crime committed by the prisoner was so bold and extraordinary that he was bound to protect the public and inflict a severe penalty. The sentence of the court was that the prisoner be confined in State Prison at hard labor for the term of eighteen years.

MOTIONS TO DISBAR ATTORNEYS.

THE CASES OF WILLIAM H. GALE AND SAMUEL D. SEWARDS—THE HEARINGS POSTPONED.

The Supreme Court, General Term, held a brief session yesterday, Presiding Justice Davis and Judge Daniels on the bench. The only business transacted, besides rendering decisions, was two motions to disbar attorneys—William H. Gale and Samuel D. Sewards. In the case of Mr. Gale Mr. William A Beach appeared, and stating that the papers had been but recently served and had only been handed to him a short time previously, said that time would be necessary to prepare affidavits to meet those on which the order to show cause had been granted. The Court, later in the day, adjourned the argument until the fourth Monday in August.

In the case of Mr. Sewards, counsel appeared on his behalf and submitted to the court affidavits contradicting some and explaining others of the allegations contained in the petition on which the order to show cause why he should not be disbarred, was granted. This order was granted on the charge made by Coroner Kessler that Sewards had been sentenced in Austria to two years' imprisonment for fraud, under the name of Samuel Schwartz, and was not, therefore, a person of good character at the time of his admission to the bar, and, though representing himself as a citizen of the United States at the time of such admission, he was not such. The affidavits and papers submitted on the part of Sewards in contradiction of these charges, sets forth numerous official certificates to his ability and good character while studying and practicing his profession in Austria; that, though he was convicted and sentenced to two years' imprisonment in Austria, it grew out of his refusal to disclose the name of a public official who had informed him that a license, on the application for which he, Sewards, appeared as counsel, would be granted, and was more in the nature of a punishment for contempt of court than otherwise; that the conviction, such as it was, was subsequently modified, and the punishment reduced to one year's imprisonment, and later was absolutely reversed and set aside, which fact was known to Kessler when he made the charges contained in his petition; that when he came to this country he discovered that his name, Schwartz, was somewhat difficult of pronunciation in English, and the name of Sewards, (which he had previously used as a *nom de plume* in Austria, as a writer for the press,) being of similar sound as Schwartz, he adopted the former; that at the time he was admitted to the bar he was under the impression that his declaration of his intention to become a citizen was all that was required for admission to the bar, and he had never made an affidavit that he was a citizen; that the animus of these charges lay in the fact that he (Sewards) had recovered a judgment against Kessler for $3,300, for services attending the latter's election, and that after the order to show cause had been served Kessler's attorney proposed to have these proceedings withdrawn if he (Sewards) would release the judgment. On behalf of Coroner Kessler counsel suggested that the matter should be sent to a Referee, before whom an opportunity might be afforded to present testimony contradicting the affidavits submitted on Sewards' behalf. The revocation of the sentence, counsel claimed, was not applied for or obtained by Sewards until after he had notice that the record of conviction would be offered in the suit obtained by him against Kessler, for the purpose of disqualifying him (Sewards) as a witness therein. The court postponed the further hearing until the fourth Monday of August.

A NEW RING SUIT.

CUMMINGS H. TUCKER, LATE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE NEW COURT-HOUSE, SUED FOR $442,013 12—HE IS CHARGED WITH CONSPIRING WITH KEYSER, GARVEY, BOLLER, AND OTHERS.

All parties through whose official aid the City was plundered under the administration of the "Ring" are being gradually drawn into the meshes of the law. Yesterday Gen. Barlow filed the complaint in a suit brought in the name of the people of the State against Cummings H. Tucker, the late Superintendent of the New Court-house. The suit is to recover $442,013 12, charged to have been the amount inserted in bills for materials furnished in the construction of the New Court-house over and above the actual value of the materials furnished. The complaint opens with a charge that Tucker conspired with Keyser & Co., Andrew J. Garvey, C. D. Boller & Co., Ingersoll & Co., J. McBride Davidson, J. A. Smith, and Archibald Hall, Jr., to defraud the County Treasury of the amount sued for by presenting false, fraudulent, and fictitious bills. Tucker was appointed Superintendent under a resolution of the Board of Supervisors, which provided that he should certify all bills for materials furnished, as to the quantities thereof, and receive as compensation five per cent. on the amount of the expenditure for such materials. The bills on which the suit is based, and which are claimed to have been raised, are as follows: Keyser & Co., $25,010 02, alleged to be valued at but $7,000; Andrew J. Garvey, $30,383 50, valued at $1,200; Andrew J. Garvey, $29,324 65, valued at $500; C. D. Boller & Co., $129,469 48, valued at $44,000; Ingersoll & Co., $90,923 40, valued at $30,000; J. McBride Davidson, $20,000, valued at $10,000; J. A. Smith, $72,605 97, valued at $24,000; Archibald Hall, Jr., $44,296 10, valued at $15,000. McBride Davidson's bill was $39,305, but only $20,000 of the amount was paid him, although Tucker got his five per cent. on the whole sum.

The foregoing are the substantial facts of the complaint, omitting all mere formalities of pleading.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Barrett.

Ullmann vs. Haas.—Decree granted.

Brown vs. Post.—Upon the filing of this petition the plaintiff and Receiver may take an order to show cause why the prayer should not be granted, and all parties in interest can then be heard.

Webb vs. Webb.—Report confirmed and decree of divorce granted to plaintiff.

Motions Granted.—In the matter of the Receivership of the United States Glass Company; Van Shaick vs. Smith.

Mullany vs. Freeman.—The report handed up is not that which was asked for.

By Presiding Judge Davis.

Megarge vs. Megarge.—Opinion, and order granted vacating judgment of divorce.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

By Presiding Judge Davis and Judges Donohue and Daniels.

Moody et al. vs. Pell.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Douglas vs. Douglas.—Appeal dismissed with costs, unless within twenty days after notice of this decision the appellant stipulate to withdraw the notice of appeal and substitute in its place notice of a motion for a new trial, in which event the judgment, so far as it provides for the recovery by the plaintiff of her support and maintenance out of the defendants' property, and directs a reference to ascertain its amount, be reversed and a new trial ordered without costs.

Brett et al. vs. The First Universalist Society of Brooklyn.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Donohue.

Dinsmore et al. vs. Adams et al.—Order affirmed with $10 costs, besides disbursements in favor of the respondents in each appeal. Opinion by Judge Donohue.

By Presiding Judge Davis and Judges Lawrence and Daniels.

In the matter of the application of the Department of Public Parks, &c., for laying out, &c., of King's Bridge Road.—Proceedings affirmed with $10 costs, besides disbursements. Opinion by Judge Lawrence.

The Erie Railway Company vs. Vanderbilt.—Judgment reversed, and new trial ordered, with costs, to abide event. Opinions by Judges Donohue and Daniels; Judge Daniels dissenting.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Trueauff, &c., vs. Skiddy, et al.—Findings and order of reference settled and signed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Chief Justice Monell.

Harrison, et al., vs. Lowrie.—Findings of fact, &c., and proposed amendments settled; motion for an extra allowance denied. Memorandum.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

Moore vs. Whitmark.—Decree ordered.

Applications Granted.—Mackellar vs. McGinnis; McLaughlin vs. Gallagher et al.

Allen vs. McLelland.—Motion granted, unless defendant, within ten days, stipulate to admit the alleged services and the value thereof.

McKellar vs. McGinnis.—Application granted; report confirmed; decree granted; allowance of 2½ per cent.

Paez vs. Stevens.—Reference ordered.

Goldsmith vs. Stein.—Motion denied.

Pinckney, Ex'r., &c., vs. Burke.—Order settled.

THE WISHART EXTRADITION CASE.

Evidence continued to be taken before Chief Justice Davis, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, in the case of Robert H. Wishart, held for extradition on an indictment for forgery, alleged to have been found against him in Philadelphia. Capt. Irving testified to the search made of the office of Batcheler & Co., on information given by Wishart, and that Hilt, and not Wishart, represented the firm. Wishart testified in his own behalf that he was merely a book-keeper for Hilt, and had nothing to do with the negotiation of forged or altered bonds. Counsel on both sides were directed to hand in written points, and in the meantime decision is reserved. Chief Justice Davis, at the close of the proceedings, said he was well satisfied that this was an attempt by Hilt—who is under indictment in the United States Court in this City, and against whom Wishart is a witness—to get the latter to Philadelphia and there secure his conviction, so that he could not be produced as a witness here.

COURT NOTES.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer has adjourned to the 22d inst.

The motion for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in relation to the taking of property for the new parade ground, has been adjourned until the 21st inst.

Edward Harrigan, charged with stealing $2 50 from the person of Bernard J. Nolan, pleaded guilty to an attempt in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, and was sentenced by Judge Sutherland to the State Prison for two years and six months.

The Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday rendered a decision sustaining the order entered at Chambers confirming the report of the Commissioners of Award and Assessment in the matter of the opening of the King's Bridge Road.

William Leonard, who, on the 13th of June, shot Matthew Edwards, of No. 437 Second avenue, in the right leg, inflicting a serious wound, pleaded guilty yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, and was sentenced by Judge Sutherland to four years in State Prison.

George Wilkes, proprietor of the *Spirit of the Times*, accompanied by his counsel, was in attendance before the Grand Jury yesterday, for the purpose of testifying against A. M. Soteldo, Jr., publisher of the *Free Lance*, who, it is said, is about to be indicted for libel. The Grand Jury did not take up the matter yesterday, but will probably do so to-day.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday District Attorney Russell placed upon trial John M. Morrell, of Brooklyn, charged with stealing a horse and wagon, valued at $120, the property of Albert Wilson, a fish-peddler, of Union Hill, N. J. The prisoner was found guilty, and sentenced by Judge Sutherland to two years in State Prison.

Surrogate Hutchings yesterday admitted to probate the will of John H. Power, a wealthy dealer in real estate. About one-half of the estate, which is of the total value of $500,000, goes to various relatives and charitable institutions, and the balance to Mr. Peter Rice, a nephew of the testator, who recently resigned a thousand dollar clerkship in the Surrogate's office.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday Frank Williams, charged with breaking into the drug store of Augustus Weisman, No. 257 Broome street, and stealing $1 50, pleaded guilty and was sent to the State Prison for two years and six months. Alexander Annester, charged with burglary at the saloon of Henry Meyers, No. 34 Lispenard street, also pleaded guilty, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barrett, J.

Nos.	Nos.
10—Jones, &c., vs. Fairchild, &c., (A.)	82—Matter of opening Ninety-first street.
11—Same vs. Same (B.)	138—Phyfe vs. Carman.
24—Breen, &c., vs. Farley, &c.	143—Mutual G. L. Co. vs. The Mayor, &c.
43—Helfenck vs. Schellenburg.	157—Cunningham vs. Martin, Jr.
53—McGlen vs. Connor.	160—Wilkinson, &c., vs. Hawley, &c.
68—Macy, &c., vs. Laue, &c.	162—Sheehy vs. Kelly.
71—Furniss vs. Furniss.	164—Betts vs. Betts.
78—Mutual G. L. Co. vs. The Mayor, &c.	167—Nathan, &c., vs. Kitchen, &c.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned to the fourth Monday of August.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Sutherland, J.

Thomas Hall, burglary.	Joseph Jerome and James Sorline, grand larceny.
Edward O'Donnell, burglary.	Mary Broderick, grand larceny.
George Wilson, burglary.	Anton Rosteller, grand larceny.
Niel Denehy, felonious assault and battery.	John Conners and James Mahoney, grand larceny.
Thomas Sprott, felonious assault and battery.	Louis Miller, grand larceny.
Robert F. Boylan, felonious assault and battery.	Henry Lackenmeyer, petit larceny.
William Packenham, felonious assault and battery.	

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 8.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat active and higher; No. 1 Spring, $1 06@$1 06½; No. 2 do., $1 04⅝, spot; $1 05, August; $1 02@$1 03, September; No. 3 do., 99c.@99½c.; Rejected, 89c.@90c. Corn opened dull, but closed active and higher; No. 2 Mixed, 69¾c., spot; 71⅜c., bid, August; 72¼c., September; Rejected, 66c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 54½c.@54½c., spot; 53⅝c., July; 40⅜c., bid, August. Rye steady; No. 2, 95c. Barley steady; No. 2 Spring, $1 20@$1 23, spot; $1, September. Pork in air demand and lower at $19 25, spot; $19 25@$19 30, August; $19 37½, September. Lard dull and lower at $13@$13 05, spot; $13 10, August; $13 27½, September. Bulk Meats dull, a shade lower; Shoulders, 8¼c.; Short Rib Middles, 11⅜c.; Short Clear do., 12c. Whisky, $1 17. Freights active; Corn to Buffalo, 2½c.; Wheat to do., 2⅝c.@2¾c. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 78,000 bushels Wheat, 63,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—8,000 bbls. Flour, 170,000 bushels Wheat, 144,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats. At the afternoon call of the Board Wheat strong and higher at $1 05⅛, July; $1 05⅜, August. Corn higher at 69⅞c., July; 71⅝c., August. Oats easier at 53⅞c., July. Pork firmer at $19 30@$19 35, August; $19 45, September. Lard firm, but unchanged.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 8.—Lake Receipts—Flour, 500 bbls.; Wheat, 133,500 bushels. Railroad Receipts—Flour, 1,700 bbls.; Wheat, 6,000 bushels; Corn, 30,000 bushels; Oats, 14,000 bushels. Railroad Shipments—Flour, 1,700 bbls.; Wheat, 19,000 bushels; Corn, 60,000 bushels; Oats, 50,000 bushels. Shipments by Canal to tide-water—Flour, 2,080 bbls.; Wheat, 153,000 bushels; Corn, 2,500 bushels; Oats, 26,000 bushels; to interior points—Wheat, 6,000 bushels. Canal Freights—Wheat, 7¼c.; Corn, 6⅝c.; Oats, 4½c., to New-York, tolls included. Flour 25c. higher on all kinds; sales, 6,800 bbls. at $5 25@$6 50 for Spring; $6@$6 75 for bakers'; $5 75@$6 75 for Amber; $6 75@$7 50 for White; $5 50@$5 75 for Rye. Wheat neglected; nominally asking $1 12 for No. 2 Milwaukee, $1 30 for Amber, and $1 35 for White. Corn dull; sales, 29,500 bushels No. 2 at 74c.@74½c.; quoted at 73c.@75c. for Rejected to High Mixed. Oats inactive; asking 62c. for No. 2 Milwaukee. Rye offered at $1 12; little here. Barley—None in store. Pork quiet; $21 for Heavy Mess. Lard quiet at 14c.@14¼c. Highwines nominally $1 20.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 8.—Flour dull and unchanged; only a local and small order demand. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 25, cash or July; $1 23½@$1 25, August; $1 25½@$1 26, September. Corn—No. 2 Mixed higher; 69c. asked, cash; sales at 69⅜c., August; 70¼c. September. Oats—No. 2 higher at 60c.@61c., cash; 37¾c., August. Rye—None in the market. Whisky steady at $1 18. Pork firm; inactive; sales of small lots at $20 50. Dry-salted Meats nominal. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 9¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¾c.; Clear Sides, 13c.@13⅛c. Lard nominal. Live Hogs firm, the demand exceeds the supply; shipper's, $6 50@$6 75; Bacon, $6 70@$7; Butcher's, $7@$7 25. Cattle firm for every grade above common; good native Steers, $6@$6 12½; fair, $5 50@$6; medium, $5; choice Texans, $4 15@$4 25; good, $3 60@$3 90; fair, $3@$3 25; common to medium, $2 15@$2 75. Receipts—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 6,000 bushels; Corn, 4,000 bushels; Oats, 7,000 bushels; Hogs, 1,100; Cattle, 1,700 head.

BALTIMORE, July 8.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat firm; No. 1 Western Amber, $1 33; No. 2 do., $1 31; Mixed do., $1 29; No. 1 Western Red, $1 30; No. 2 do., $1 29; Pennsylvania Red, $1 30@$1 33; Maryland Red, $1 20@$1 30; do. Amber, $1 32@$1 35; do. White, $1 20@$1 35; No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, $1 19. Corn dull for Western; Southern firmer; Southern White, 92c.@95c.; do. Yellow, 81c.@84c.; Western Mixed, 82c.@82½c., spot; 84c., August. Oats dull and weak; Southern, 60c.@65c.; Western White, 60c.; do. Mixed, 59c.@60c. Rye dull and nominal at 90c.@$1. Hay firm, scarce, and higher; Pennsylvania and Maryland, $22@$30. Provisions dull, only a jobbing demand. Pork, $21. Lard—Crude, 14c.; Refined, 14¼c.@14½c. Butter unchanged. Petroleum nominal; Crude, 5⅜c.@5½c.; Refined, 11⅞c.@12c. Coffee strong and buoyant; ordinary to prime Rio, cargoes, 17c.@20c.; Jobbing, 17½c.@21c. Whisky—Small sales at $1 20.

CINCINNATI, July 8.—Flour steady; Wheat steady; Red, $1 20@$1 25. Corn firm at 67c.@70c. Oats firm at 55c.@58c. Rye nominal. Butter steady. Pork easier; not quotably lower at $20. Lard nominal. Bulk Meats easier; not quotably lower; Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¾c., spot; 12c., buyer August; Clear Sides, 12⅛c. Bacon scarce and firm; Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¾c.; Clear Sides, 13¼c. Whisky firm at $1 15. Live Hogs in good demand for Light; dull for Heavy; sales Common Light and Heavy, $6 75@$7; good Light, $7 05@$7 15; Extra Assorted, $7 20@$7 25. Receipts, 2,400 head. Shipments, 120 head.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 8.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 1, $1 09½; No. 2, $1 05¾; July, $1 05¼; August, $1 05. Oats steady; No. 2, in store, 53c. Corn in good demand and higher; No. 2 Mixed, in store, 68c. Rye nominally unchanged; No. 1, in store, 94c. Barley dull; nominally lower; No. 2 Spring, $1 15; September, dull at $1. Provisions inactive; nominally lower. Pork, $19 12½ cash. Lard, 13c.@13½c. Freights quiet and unchanged. Receipts—4,500 bbls. Flour, 84,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—73,000 bushels Wheat.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 8.—Flour steady; sales of 1,400 bbls. at $6 25 for No. 1 Spring; $6 75 for Amber Winter; $7 for White Winter; $7 25 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 20; Extra White Michigan, $1 36. Corn unchanged; sales at 80c.@82c. Corn-meal, $33 for Bolted, $32 for Unbolted ₩ ton. Mill-feed steady; Shorts, $26; Shipstuffs, $24; Middlings, $28 ₩ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 5½c.; Corn and Rye, 5c.; Oats, 3½c., to New-York; Lumber, $2 20 to the Hudson. Lake Receipts—920,000 feet Lumber. Canal Shipments—2,500 bushels Corn, 689,000 feet Lumber.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 8.—Flour, $5@$6. Grain firm. Wheat—Red, $1 15@$1 18; Amber, $1 20@$1 23; White, $1 23@$1 25. Corn—Ears, 65c.@66c.; Shelled, 68c.@69c.; White, 70c. Oats, 57c.@58c. Rye, $1 05. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11½c.; Clear Sides, 11⅝c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅞c.; Clear Sides, 13¼c. Hams, 14¼c.@14½c. Lard, 13½c.@14½c.

DETROIT, July 8.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and in fair demand; Extra, $1 27½; No. 1 White, $1 26½@$1 27; Amber Michigan, $1 22½, bid. Corn dull and drooping at 67c.@70c. Oats firm and in fair demand at 59c.@60c. Freights—To Oswego, 5c.; to Buffalo, 2½c. Receipts—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 4,000 bushels; Corn, 3,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Corn, 1,000 bushels; Oats, 4,000 bushels.

LOUISVILLE, July 8.—Flour unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn nominally 71c.@74c. Oats dull at 63c.@64c. Rye nominal. Provisions easier. Pork, $20 50. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12c.; Clear Sides, 12¼c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13c.; Clear Sides, 13½c. Lard, 14¼c.@15c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 13c.@13½c. Whisky firmer at $1 15. Bagging steady at 13½c.@14c.

For other Telegraph Markets see Sixth Page.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 8.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

200 M. L. & M., As.pd.	13¼	800 Erie Railway	15⅜
200 do	13⅛	700 do s3.	15¼
100 do s3.	13	600 do	15⅛
100 At. & Pacific Tel.	23	200 do	15
40 Del., Lack. & W.	119⅛	100 North-western	39⅜
500 Western Union	81⅛	500 do b3.	39½
1400 do	81¼	500 do	39⅜
3800 do	81⅛	400 do s5.	39¼
300 do c.	81⅛	1000 Lake Shore	60½
3200 do	81	1000 do	60⅝
1600 do	80⅞	900 do	60½
2200 do	80¾	1000 do	60⅝
1800 do	80⅝	25 do	60¾
50 do	80½	40 do	60⅝
1500 do	80⅝	2800 do	60¼
300 do b3.	80¾	1400 do	60¼
700 Pacific Mail	41¾	60 N. Y. C. & Hud.	103
900 do	41⅞	55 do	103⅛
2100 do	41¾	200 Ohio & Miss	23⅝
1200 do s3.	41⅝	100 do c.	23½
1600 do	41⅝	100 St. Paul c.	34⅜
700 do	41½	600 do	34½
1500 do	41⅜	100 do c.	34½
1000 do s3.	41¼	200 do	34⅜
800 do	41¼	100 do	34¼
200 do	41⅜	20 Union Pacific	75¾
400 St. Paul Pref.	57½	300 do	75⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U.S.6s,'81,R.	120¾	$10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., 1865, new	120¼
36,000 do b. c.	120⅞	10,000 do 12.	120¼
10,000 U.S.5-20 C.'65.	121½	500 U. S. 5-20 C., 1868 12.	121¼
25,000 U. S. 5-20 C., 1865, new	120¼	30,000 U. S. 5s, 1881, Coupon 12.	118½
500 do 12.	120		

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$2,000 N.Y. B. L.Reg.	106	200 N.Y.C.&H.b.c.b.3.	103
2,000 D.of Col.,3-65s.	71⅞	5 do	102½
1,000 M. & St. P. 1st, La Crosse Div.	89½	10 do	103⅛
1,000 M.&St.P.,I.&M. Div.	78¼	40 do	103
55,000 M.& Es. 1st, C.	103⅞	200 U. P. b.c.b.3.	75⅝
1,000 Mich. Cen. 7s.	104	100 do c.	75½
3,000 C. & N. W. C.	96	900 P. M. S. S. Co.b.c.	41⅜
1,000 C. & N.W.1st.	104	1300 do s3.	41¼
5,000 L. Sh.,Reg.1st.	100	2700 do	41¼
9,000 H.&St.J.8s, C.	82	600 do s3.	41⅛
2,000 O.&M. C., S. F.	96	500 do	41⅛
5,000 O. & Miss. 2d.	75	400 do s3.	41
5,000 C. P.1st, San Joaquin Br.	92¾	700 do	41
5,000 C. P. 1st, Cal.& Oregon Br.	91½	200 do s5.	40⅞
2,000 U. P. 1st.	102¾	100 do s15.	40⅞
3,000 do	102½	2100 do	40⅞
1,000 U. P. S. Fund.	96¼	400 do b3.	41
5,000 do b.c.	96⅜	400 do	41
2,000 P.,F.W.&C.1st.	111	300 do	40⅞
3,000 C.,C.&I.C.1st,.	45⅝	200 do s3.	40⅞
1,000 S.L.&I.M.1stb3	91	900 do s3.	40¾
7,000 Pac. 7s, Guar. by State of Mo.	100½	1200 Erie Rail'y b.c.	15
5,000 D.&H.C.7s,'94.	107	125 Ill. Cen.	103¼
6,000 G. & Chi. 1st.	108	20 C. & P. G'td b.c.	91¾
10 Bank of Com.	122	100 Tol.,W.& W'n.b.c.	5¼
10 Continental B'k.	100	200 do	5⅜
20 Metropolitan B'k.	132½	300 L. Sh.& M. So.b.c.	60⅛
5 Fourth Nat. B'k.	100½	1000 do	60¼
10 Del. & H. C. b.c.	121¾	1300 do s3.	60⅛
50 do s3.	122	1200 do s3.	60
200 Con. Coal b.c.	45	1800 do	60⅛
55 Adams Express	100	100 do s4.	60
300 M.L.&M.A.Pd.b.c.	13	800 do s3.	60
100 do	13⅛	300 do	60
100 M.L.&M.P.A.P.b.c.	13¼	100 do s10.	59⅞
600 West. Un. Tel.b.c.	80⅝	500 do	59⅞
2200 do s3.	80½	50 do	60
5300 do	80½	300 do	59⅞
300 do c.	80½	500 do s3.	59¾
300 do b3.	80⅝	100 do	59¾
400 do b3.	80½	100 C., M. & St. P.b.c.	34⅜
800 do s3.	80⅜	100 do	34¼
100 do c.	80⅜	500 C.M.&S.P.P'fP.b.c.	58
200 do	80½	200 do b3.	58⅛
5 do	80⅞	100 do	58⅛
500 do s3.	80½	100 Del., Lack. & W.	119
300 do	80⅜	10 do	119⅛
1200 do	80½	75 Reno R. E. 2d, Pf.	83
1600 do	80⅜	50 Pac. R. of Mo.b.c.	50¾
100 Chi. & N. W. b.c.	39¼	300 do	51
		300 At.& Pac.Pf.b.c.c.	15½
		100 O. & M. b.c.s60	23⅜
		100 do s3.	23½
		200 do	23½
		200 do s3.	23¼

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$4,750 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, N.small.	119¾	1500 Pacific Mail	40⅞
3,000 Tenn. 6s,new.	49⅞	700 do b3.	41
2,000 Tenn. 6s, old	50½	500 do	41
1,000 T. H. Income.	75	600 do b3.	41⅛
100 Mar. L. & M. Assess't P'd.c.	13	200 do	41⅛
100 do	13	400 do	41
100 Union Pacific	75¼	200 do	40⅞
1200 West. Un. b3.	80½	700 do	40¾
500 do	80½	500 Lake Shore s3.	59¾
100 do s3.	80½	300 do	59⅞
200 do	80⅜	1000 do s3.	60
1000 do s3.	80¼	200 do b3.	60
200 Rock Island	104	600 do	60
1300 Erie Railway	15	100 do s3.	59⅞
100 do s3.	15	200 do	59⅞
200 do s3.	14⅞	1000 do s3.	59¾
700 do	14⅞	1800 do s3.	59⅝
100 North-west. Pf.s3.	50	200 North-western	39⅛
100 do c.	50	1100 do	39
200 do	50	100 do s5.	39
100 St. Paul Pref.	57⅞	600 do s3.	39
100 do	57⅝	100 St. Paul b3.	34⅜
		100 do	34¼
		100 Ohio & Miss. s3.	23¼

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$1,500 U. S. 6s C.,'81.	122⅝	$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N.	120¼
2,000 do	122½	4,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67	121⅛
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64	118⅝		
10,000 U.S.5-20C.,'67.	121⅝		

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 Tenn. 6s,old.	50½	500 Erie Railway.b.c.	14⅞
1,000 Cen.Pac.G.bs.	102	200 do	14¾
1,000 Un. Pac. 1st.	102¼	300 do	14⅞
4,000 do	102¼	100 do b3.	14⅞
16,000 Un.Pac. S. F'd.	96⅜	100 do b30.	14⅞
3,000 Un. P. 7s L.G.	99	100 Panama b. c.	129
1,000 M.&St. P., I. & M. Div.	79½	500 L.S.& M.So.b.c.s3.	59½
7,000 Del. & Hud. C. 7s, '94	107⅜	100 do	59⅝
160 Del. & H.C.Co.b.c.	122	800 do	59½
800 W. Un. Tel. b. c.	80⅜	900 do s3.	59½
1400 do	80¼	1700 do	59¾
2800 do	80⅛	600 Chic. & N. W.b. c.	38⅞
2900 do	80	200 do b3.	39
400 do	79⅞	700 do	39
1200 do b3.	80	1200 do	39⅛
300 do	80	100 do	39¼
1000 do	80⅛	200 do	39⅜
100 do b3.	80¼	600 do	39½
4000 do	80¼	100 do	39⅜
800 do s3.	80¼	100 Union Pac. b. c.	75⅛
1000 do s3.	80⅛	100 C. & N. W. Pf.b.c.	49⅞
100 Quicksilver Pf.	22	500 do s3.	50
100 Mar. L. & M'g Assess't Pd.b.c.	13	10 N. J. Cen.b.c.opg.	111¾
200 do c.	13	100 do	111½
5 Am. Express.b. c.	57	100 Chi.,M.& St.P.b.c.	34⅛
10 do	57½	200 do	34⅜
10 U. S. Express.b. c.	42¾	200 C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c.	57½
100 N. Y.C. & H.R.b.c.	102¾	100 Chi.,B. & Q. b. c.	112
150 Mich. Cent. b. c.	68	200 P.,Ft.W.&C.G.b.c.	97½
600 P.M.S.S.Co.b.c.s3.	40⅝	200 do	97⅜
100 do s10.	40⅝	100 Del.,L. & W'n.b.c.	119¾
1000 do	40⅝	200 do	119⅞
200 do	40¾	500 do	120
2200 do b3.	40¾	350 Ohio & Miss. b.c.	23⅜
2100 do	40⅝	25 do	23⅛
		50 Alton & T. H. Pf.	18
		200 Atl. & Pac. Pf.b.c.	15½

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$5,000 U.S.5-20 C,'67.	121½	200 Michigan Central.	68
5,000 U. Pacific 1st.	102⅜	200 Lake Shore b3.	59⅝
15,000 do	102	500 do s3.	59½
10,000 C.,C. & I.C.1st.	45½	400 do	59½
2,000 N. W. 1st.	104	1000 do	59⅜
2,000 C., R.I.& P.1st.	108	500 do	59¼
400 Mar L. & M., Assessment paid	13	400 do s3.	59¼
200 do	13⅛	1100 do s3.	59⅛
100 A. & P. Tel.	23¼	500 do	59¼
100 do s3.	23	500 do	59⅜
200 do	23	20 do	59⅛
100 Erie Railway s3.	14¾	300 do	59⅜
100 do b3.	14⅞	200 do s3.	59¼
100 do	14¾	500 do	59¼
200 Western Union	80⅛	0 do s4.	59¼
1500 do	80	100 North-western	39⅜
1500 do	79⅞	200 do	39¼
1000 do	79¾	300 do b3.	39¼
700 do	79⅞	200 do	39⅛
600 do s3.	79¾	100 do b3.	39⅛
800 do b3.	79⅞	100 do s3.	39
200 do s5.	79¾	700 do	39
2600 do	79¾	200 North-west. Pref.	50¼
500 do b3.	79⅞	200 do	50
500 Pacific Mail s3.	40½	20 N. J. Central	111½
1300 do	40½	5 do	112
900 do	40⅝	200 St. Paul	34¼
600 do s3.	40½	100 St. Paul Pref.	57¾
100 do b3.	40⅝	300 do	58
500 do s3.	40½	200 Toledo & Wabash.	5½
100 do	40⅜	200 Del., Lac. & W	120
100 do b3.	40½	400 Han. & St. Jo.	23¾
		60 Morris & Essex	102

THURSDAY, July 8—P. M.

The Stock Exchange speculation opened with renewed firmness, but subsequently gave way, owing to a failure in the Gold Room, which precipitated some stocks on the market, and a number of rumors about forgeries and defalcations in a bank. The trouble in the Gold Room arose out of the fact that one of the bull speculators, with about $2,000,000 gold on hand, was so weakened by the decline of yesterday and to-day that he was unable to make his margins good, and take back the gold which he had previously loaned. Some gold was sold for his account, and the clearings at the Gold Exchange Bank were delayed longer than usual, but were all completed before the close of bank hours. This same gold speculator, it is estimated, had from 20,000 to 25,000 shares of stock on hand, chiefly Lake Shore and Western Union, and it is understood that his entire holding was disposed of before the market closed for the day. The rumors in regard to a bank were unfounded, so far as any defalcation was concerned, although a broker named F. H. Eccles got the Mechanics' Banking Association to certify his check for $146,000 currency, under the plea of a temporary accommodation to enable him to take up some gold from the Third National Bank. The officials of the latter bank refused to deliver the gold to the messenger sent there for it, and retained the certified check until the principal to the transaction could be found. Up to the close of the day that individual had not put in an appearance, nor had he made good his account at the National Banking Association, whereupon that institution attached the gold in the Third National Bank, and there the matter now stands. As the affair appears at present, neither of the banks is likely to lose anything, and when this became known the decline in prices was checked and a steadier feeling prevailed. The bears were disposed to exaggerate the importance of these two events of the day for speculative effect, but were only indifferently successful. The decline in the general list ranged from ⅛ to 1⅝ ₩ cent. Pacific Mail fell off to 40¼, Western Union to 79¾, Lake Shore to 59⅛, North-western Common to 38⅞, and Union Pacific to 75⅛. The St. Paul stocks were notably firm, the Common advancing to 34½ and the Preferred to 58⅛, closing at 34¼ and 58, respectively. In the final dealings the general market was steady. Among investment shares, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western advanced from 119 to 120⅛. New-Jersey Central sold at 111½, Illinois Central at 103¼, Fort Wayne at 97½@97⅝, and Michigan Central at 68.

The money market worked smoothly throughout the day, and borrowers on call supplied their requirements at 2@2½ ₩ cent., the rates for prime mercantile paper being 3½ to 5 ₩ cent., according to the date of maturity.

The foreign advices report a reduction, by the Bank of England Directors at their weekly court to-day, in the minimum rate of discount from 3½ to 3 ₩ cent. The rate in the open market for three months' bills is 2¾@3 ₩ cent., and money at the Stock Exchange on British Consols is 2½ ₩ cent. The Bank of England gained, on balance, during the week £86,300 bullion and £85,000 to-day, its proportion of reserve to liabilities being now 42½ ₩ cent., against 38⅞ last week. The unemployed notes in the bank amount to £12,433,415. The specie in the Bank of France decreased during the week 16,144,000 francs. Consols were higher and closed at 94⅛@94¼ for money and 94¼@94⅜ for the account. United States bonds were steady and unchanged, closing at 106¾ for old 1865s and 1867s, 104½@104¾ for 10-40s, and 103¾@104 for new 5s. The sterling exchange market was quiet and firm, with actual business at $4 86¾@$4 87 for bankers' 60 day bills, and $1 89¾@$4 90 for demand. In the Gold Room a lively trade was done and frequent fluctuations took place in the price, which opened at 116¼, dropped to 115⅝, and closed at 116. The downward movement in price was assisted by the favorable advices from London and the sale of $1,000,000 gold by the Treasury, the awards being made at 115.94 to 116.06. The bids aggregated $2,875,000 at 115.62½ upward. The increased short interest in gold was reflected in the borrowing demand, which was more active than of late, as high as 1-32 having been paid for the use of cash gold. Later in the day 2@3 ₩ cent. was paid for carrying. The specie shipments to-day were $500,000, and $133,000 silver bars.

Government bonds were lower, owing to the decline in gold, which also induced lower prices for the gold-interest-paying railroad bonds.

In State bonds the only feature was a further advance in Tennessees, sales of which were made as high as 50½ for old and 49⅞ for new.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1875.

Gold receipts	$603,443 59
Gold payments	592,944 83
Gold balance	37,290,633 58
Currency receipts	539,747 45
Currency payments	795,676 03
Currency balance	53,461,847 93
Customs	567,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JULY 8.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 5s, coup., 1881	118¾	118⅝
United States 5-20s, coup., 1862	118¼	117½
United States 5-20s, coup., 1867	122	121⅝
American Gold	116½	116
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 86¾@$4 87	$4 86¾@$4 87
New-York Central	103	102⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	104	104
Pacific Mail	41⅝	41½
St. Paul Common	34⅝	34¼
St. Paul Preferred	57⅞	58
Western Union	81¼	79¾
Union Pacific	75½	75⅛
Lake Shore	60⅝	59⅝
Wabash and Toledo	5⅜	5½
North-western Common	39⅜	39
North-western Preferred	50½	50
Delaware and Lackawanna	119	120⅛
New-Jersey Central	110½	111½
Panama	129	129
Erie	15¼	14¾
Ohio and Mississippi	23⅝	23¼
C., C. and Indiana Central	4	4
Harlem	131¼	131¼

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	103	102¾	365
Erie	15⅜	14¾	7,100
Lake Shore	60⅝	59⅛	31,500
Wabash	5½	5¼	700
North-western	39½	38⅞	9,600
North-western Preferred	50¼	50	1,200
Rock Island	104	104	200
Fort Wayne	97⅝	97½	400
Milwaukee and St. Paul	34½	34¼	2,200
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pf.	58⅛	57½	1,700
Del., Lack. & Western	120⅛	119	1,040
New-Jersey Central	111⅝	111½	120
Michigan Central	68⅛	68	350
Illinois Central	103¼	103¼	125
Union Pacific	75⅝	75⅛	800
Hannibal and St. Joseph	23¾	23¾	200
Atlantic and Pacific Pref.	15½	15½	300
Ohio and Mississippi	23⅝	23¼	1,200
Missouri Pacific	51	51	300
Panama	129	129	100
Western Union	81¼	79¾	56,400
Atlantic and Pacific Tel	23¼	23	700
Pacific Mail	41⅞	40¼	35,700
Quicksilver Preferred	22	22	100
Mariposa	13¼	13	2,300
Mariposa Preferred	13¼	15¼	100
Total sales			154,900

The following were the closing quotations of Government Bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	122⅝	122⅞	5-20s, '65, n., c.	120⅛	120⅜
6s, '81, r	120⅝	121	5-20s, '67, r	121⅛	121⅜
6s, '81, c	122½	123	5-20s, '67, c	121½	121¾
5-20s, '62, c	117	118	5-20s, '68, r	121	121¼
5-20s, '64, r	118½	118¾	5-20s, '68, c	121⅛	121½
5-20s, '64, c	118½	118¾	10-40s, r	117⅝	117¾
5-20s, '65, r	120¼	120¾	10-40s, c	118¾	119¼
5-20s, '65, c	121	121½	5s, '81, r	117	117½
5-20s, '65, n., r.	120	120¼	5s, '81, c	118¼	118½

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $386,000 for interest and $43,000 for called bonds.

The following shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank:

Gold cleared	$51,841,000
Gold balances	3,170,039
Currency balances	3,733,693

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$68,151,364
Currency balances	2,850,442
Gold exchanges	8,769,621
Gold balances	1,597,094

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Arkansas 5s, '83	32	N. Y. 6s, G. coup, '87	117
Arkansas 5s, '86	32	N. Y. 6s, G. L'n. '83	117
Arkansas 8s, '86	32	N. Y. 6s, G. L'n. '91	119
Arkansas 8s, '88	32	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	20¾
Ark. 6s, funded	30	N. C. 6s, April & Oct.	20¾
Ark. 7s, L.R.&F.S.I.	16	N. C. 6s, N.C.R.J.&J.	50
Ark. 7s, M. & L. R.	16	N.C.6s,N.C.R.,A.&O.	50
A.7s,L.R.P.B.&N.O.	16	N.C.6s,N.C.Rc.offJ&J	38
Ark. 7s, M.O.& R.R.	16	N.C.N.C.Rc.offA&O.	38
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen.R.	16	N. C. F'd'g act, '66	12
California 7s	115	N. C. F'd'g act, '68	11½
Connecticut 6s	105	N. C. N. B., J. & J.	11
Georgia 6s	89	N. C. N. B., A. & O.	10
Georgia 7s, new bds.	96	Ohio 6s, '75	99
Georgia 7s, Indorsed.	93½	Ohio 6s, '81	102
Georgia 7s, G. bds.	94½	Ohio 6s, '86	104
Indiana 5s	100	Rhode Island 6s	103
Ill. coup. 6s, '77	100	South Carolina 6s	34
Ill. coup. 6s, '79	100	S. C. 6s, J. & J.	33½
Ill. 6s, War Loan	100	S. C. 6s, April & Oct.	33
Kentucky 6s	100	S. C. F'd'g act, '66	33
Louisiana 6s	33	S. C. L. C., '89, J.&J.	32
La. 6s, new bds	33	S. C. L. C., '89, A.&O.	32
La. 6s, new F'g D	33	S. C. 7s of '88	32
La. 7s, Penitentiary.	33	S. C. Non-fund. bds.	6½
La. 8s, Levee bds	25	Tenn. 6s, old	49
Mich. 6s, '78-'79	102	Tenn. 6s, n. bds	48½
Michigan 6s, '83	103	Tenn. 6s, n. series	48¾
Michigan 7s, '90	104	Texas 10s of '76	102¼
Mo. 6s, due in '76	100	Virginia 6s, old	37
F'g bds. due '94-'95.	99¾	Va. 6s, n. bds., '66	37½
L'g bds., '81 to '91 in.	100⅛	Va. 6s, n. bds., '67	37½
Han.&St.Jo.,due '75.	99	Va. 6s, Con. bds	64
N. Y. R. Bounty L'n.	106	Va.6s,ex matu'd coup	56¼
N. Y. C. Bounty L'n.	106	Va. 6s, Con., 2d Ser.	46½
N. Y. 6s, C. L'n, '77.	112	Va. 6s, deferred bds.	8¾
N. Y. 6s, C. L'n, '78.	112	Dis.of Col.3.65s,1924.	71⅞
N. Y. 6s, G. Reg., '87.	117		

And the following for railway mortgages:

Alb. & Susq. 2d bds.	104¾	Buff. & S. Line 7s	100
Alb. & Susq. 3d bds.	100	L. Shore Div. bds	100¼
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st.	36	L. S. Con. Coup 2d	96
Ches. & Ohio ex cp.	30	Marietta & Cin. 1st.	106½
Chic. & Alt. Income.	102	M. C. Con. 7s, 1902.	103⅞
St. L., J. & Chic. 1st.	101¼	M. C.1st 8s, 1882, S.F.	111
C., B. & Q. 8 ₩ ct.1st.	112½	N. J. South. 1st 7s	28
Chic., R. I. & Pac.	107⅝	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	101⅝
C.R. of N.J.1st,Cons.	105	N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	102¼
C.R. of N.J.Con.Con.	110⅛	N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	101½
Am. Dock & Imp. bs.	98	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	100¼
M.& St.P.1st,8s,P.D.	110	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	100¼
M.&S.P.1st7s$G.R.D.	89	N. Y. C. & H. 1st. C.	115¼
M.& S.P.1st,La C.D.	89	N. Y. C. & H. 1st. R.	113¼
M.& S.P.1st,I.& M.D.	79¼	Harlem 1st, 7s Cou.	110⅞
M. & S. P. 1s, C.& M.	80	North Missouri 1st	88
M. & S. P. 1st, Cons.	71⅜	Ohio & Miss.Con.S.F.	96
C. & N. W. S. Fund.	105	Ohio & Miss. Con	94¾
C. & N. W. Cons. bs.	96	Ohio & Miss. 2d Con.	74⅞
C. & N. W. Ext'n bs.	90	Union Pacific 1st	102⅜
C. & N. W. 1st.	103½	Union Pacific L. G. 7s	99
C. & N. W. C.Gold bs.	81¼	Union Pacific S. F.	96⅜
C. & N. W. R.Gold bs.	81¼	At. & Pacific L. G.	47
Gal. & Chi. Ext.	108	So. P. R. bds. of Mo.	76½
Peninsula 1st Conv.	90	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st	95
Chi. & Mil. 1st.	97½	P. R. of Mo.1st C.bds.	77
C.,C.,C.&I.1st,7s,S.F.	105½	Pacific R. of Mo. 2d.	77½
Mor. & Ess. 1st.	112	P. R. 7s, G. by Mo.	100⅜
Mor. & Ess. 2d.	109	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st.	111
Mor. & Ess. Cons.	103	C., Chic. & Ind. 1st.	45½
Mor. & Ess. 1st, C.G.	103¾	C., Chic. & Ind. 2d.	16
Erie 1st Ext.	102	St. L. & Iron M. 1st.	90⅛
Erie 2d 7s, '79	99	St. L. & Iron M. 2d.	49
Erie 3d 7s, '83	98	Alton & T. H. 2d, Pf.	90
Erie 4th 7s, '80	96	Alt. & T. H. 2d, Inc.	73
Erie 5th 7s, '88	95	B. & S. Ill. R. 1st. 8s.	96
Long Dock bds.	102½	Tol., P. & W., E. D.	62
Han. & St. Jo. 8s. C.	81½	Tol., P. & W., W. D.	50
Ind., Bloom. & W.1st.	28	Tol., Peoria & W. 2d.	20
Mich. S. 7 ₩ ct. 2d.	101½	Tol. & Wab. 1st. Ex.	80
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₩ c.	107	T.& W. 1st, St. L. Div.	56
Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	104	Tol. & W. Con. Conv.	25
Cleve. & Tol., new	103½	Hannibal & Nap. 1st.	35
Cleve., P. & A., old.	101	Gt. West. 1st, 1888.	73
Cleve., P. & A., new.	104	Gt. West. 2d, 1893.	50
Det., M. & Tol. bds.	103	Quincy & T. 1st, 1890.	50
Buff. & Erie new bds.	103	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st.	40

And the following for City Bank shares:

American	152	Mechanics'	142
American Exchange	116	Mercantile	108
Butchers & Drovers'	130	Merchants'	122
Chemical	1600	Merchants' Ex	101½
City	300	Metropolitan	122½
Continental	99½	New-York	134
Corn Exchange	133	N. Y. National Ex	100
First National	200	Park	148
Fourth National	100	Phenix	96½
Fulton	156	Tradesmen's	140
German-American	93	Union	138
Irving	130		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—JULY 8.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, new	107¼	....
Camden and Amboy Railroad	130	130½
Pennsylvania Railroad	50⅜	50½
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	54⅞	*55
Lehigh Valley Railroad	61½	61⅝
Catawissa Railroad, Preferred	42	....
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	20⅞	21
Lehigh Navigation	50⅜	50½
Lehigh Gold Loan	102	....

* Ex dividend.

The Germania Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of *Five ₩ cent.*, payable on demand.

The New-York Equitable Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of *Ten ₩ cent.*, payable on and after July 10.

The Bank of America will pay to New-York stockholders, on and after July 14, the semi-annual dividend of *Eight ₩ cent.* declared by the Bank of Kentucky.

The Firemen's Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of *Eight ₩ cent.*, payable on and after July 14.

Messrs. James G. King's Sons have removed from No. 31 Nassau street to their old offices, Nos. 51 and 53 William street.

The Trustees of the Seamen's Bank for Savings have ordered that interest be paid depositors for the six months ending 30th ult., at the rate of *Six ₩ cent.* per annum on sums of $500 and under, and *Five ₩ cent.* on sums exceeding $500, payable on and after Monday, July 19.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 8, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	27	Resin, bbls	1,616
Beans, bbls	37	Sp'ts Turp'tine bbls	472
Bees-wax, pkgs	12	Sugar, bbls	327
Cotton, bales	2,417	Syrup, bbls	5
Flour, bbls	9,772	Cut-meats, pkgs	848
Wheat, bushels	152,185	Lard, tcs	140
Corn, bushels	92,850	Butter, pkgs	3,788
Oats, bushels	22,200	Cheese, pkgs	19,228
Malt, bushels	625	Starch, pkgs	775
Copper, bbls	51	Stearine, pkgs	52
Copper, bars	193	Spelter, pcs	600
Dried Fruit, pkgs	10	Tallow, pkgs	60
Eggs, bbls	1,630	Tobacco, hhds	426
Hops, bales	8	Tobacco, pkgs	68
Hides, No	167	Wool, bales	499
Hides, bales	4,660	Whisky, bbls	349
Leather, sides	24,046		

ASHES—Have been sparingly sought after, with Pots quoted nominal at $6, and Pearls at $8 ₩ 100 ℔.

BEES-WAX—Yellow has been in fair request at from 32½c.@35c. ₩ ℔.

COFFEE—An active business has been reported in Rio again to-day, at very firm prices. Sales, 7,300 bags, by the Modesta, at 19¾c., gold; 1,103 bags by the Imogene, 1,733 bags by the Pascal, and 737 bags Santos, by do., on private terms, reducing the stock here this evening, in first hands, to 31,901 bags. The stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning was 33,791 bags, and at the outports 25,322 bags, with 178,800 bags reported as afloat and loading for the United States, of which 46,400 bags were for this port....A fair demand prevails for other kinds at full and buoyant prices, but the light offerings tend to check transactions. The recent movements (part previously reported) have been summed up thus: 2,000 mats Java, ex Albert, sold before arrival on private terms; 380 bags Maracaibo, 128 bags Laguayra, 3,110 bags Costa Rica, 952 bags Savanilla, 339 bags Mexican, 360 bags St. Domingo, 286 bags Angostura, sold in lots for consumption within our range; 2,602 bags St. Domingo, shipped to Europe by first hands....The stock of other than Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning was 8,356 bags and 42,678 mats, including 40,678 mats Java, 2,000 mats Singapore, 2,723 bags Costa Rica, 2,679 bags Ceylon, 511 bags Laguayra, 414 bags Savanilla, and 2,029 bags Maracaibo. ....We quote invoices thus: Rio, good ordinary, 17¼c.@17½c.; fair, 18¼c.@18½c.; good at 19c.@19¼c.; prime, 19½c.@19¾c., gold, ₩ ℔., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 17¼c.@20½c., gold; Java invoices, 25c.@28c.; Maracaibo, 21c.@23c.; Laguayra, 20c.@21c.; Singapore, 22½c.@24c.; Jamaica, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 18c.@21c.; Ceylon, 20½c.@22c.; Savanilla, 20c.@22c.; Porto Rico, 19c.@20c.; San Domingo, 16¾c.@17½c.; Mexican, 19½c.@20½c.; Angostura, 18c.@21c. ₩ ℔., gold.

COTTON—Has been moderately active for early delivery at unaltered rates. The demand has been mostly for spinning purposes. Sales have been officially reported since our last, for prompt delivery, of 2,110 bales, (of which 660 bales were on last evening,) including 950 bales to shippers and 1,160 bales to spinners. ....The business for forward delivery has been light, opening at a shade easier prices, but subsequently rallying 1-16c.@3-32c. ₩ ℔. on restricted offerings, and closing firm. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,800 bales, (of which 3,500 bales were on last evening and 5,300 bales were to-day,) with 1,100 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with July options closing at 15 5-16c.@15 11-32c.; August, 15 11-32c.@15 ⅜c.; September, 15 1-16c.@15 3-32c.; October, 14 23-32c.; November, 14 19-32c.@14⅝c.; December, 14 19-32c.@14⅝c.; January, 14 23-32c.@14¾c.; February, 14 31-32c.; March, 15⅛c.@15 5-32c.; April, 15 11-32c.@15⅜c.; May, 15 19-32c.@15⅝c.; June, 15¾c.@15 25-32c., ₩ ℔. ....The receipts at this port to-day were 2,417 bales, all by railway, of which 2,300 bales were reported as for prompt shipment....The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 3,021 bales, against 488 bales same day last week, and thus far this week 5,734 bales, against 5,394 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 3,443,183 bales, against 3,732,239 bales same time previous year. Consolidated (five days) exports to Great Britain, 15,768 bales; to the Continent, 3,156 bales. Stock in New-York, 97,236 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 170,412 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Ala.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	12⅞	12⅞	13	13
Good Ordinary	14¼	14¼	14½	14½
Low Middling	15	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜
Middling	15⅜	15½	15¾	15¾
Good Middling	15⅝	16	16¼	16¼
Middling Fair	16⅛	16½	16¾	16¾
Fair	17	17⅛	17⅜	17¾

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been in very moderate request within the range of from $2 10@$2 22½, currency, for No. 1 short to full count.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Trade in State and Western Flour has been comparatively slow since our last, at generally unchanged prices. A moderate call has been noted for Shipping Extras, in lines, and for the better qualities of Superfine, within our range. Some demand also prevails for patent Minnesota Extras and City Mills do., for export, mostly for South America. In most other descriptions the dealings have been limited. The sales since our last have been 14,150 bbls. of all grades, including poor to good No. 2 Flour at $4@$4 40; poor to very good Superfine State and Western at $4 40@$4 75, the latter for very choice, (White Wheat,) chiefly at $4 50@$4 70; inferior to very good Extra State at $5@$5 45, chiefly at $5 25@$5 40; very good to very fancy do., $5 40@$6; City Mills Extra at $5 50@$6 10; very fancy do., for South America, up to $7; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $5@$5 45, chiefly at $5 25@$5 40; very good to very fancy do., $5 45@$6; poor to good round-hoop Ohio at $5@$5 45 for odd lots and lines; poor to choice Minnesota Extra, $5 45@$6 20, and Patent do., also for shipment, at $6 25@$7. Western Trade and Family Extra Spring Wheat stock at $5 45@$7 15; fair to very choice Western Trade and Family Extra Red and Amber (Winter) Wheat stock at $5 50@$7 25; Western White do., Extras, $5 85@$8 10; St. Louis Extra, $5 50@$8 25; Extra Genesee, $5 55@$6 90; Minnesota, patent stock, $6@$8 50, with some very fancy brands quoted higher, up to $10 in exceptional instances. Included in the sales have been 5,200 bbls. shipping Extras, in good part Minnesota Extras and City Mill products, within our range. ....Southern Flour has been moderately inquired for at about previous quotations. Sales have been reported since our last of 875 bbls., in lots, at $4 45@$4 85 for Superfine; $4 90@$6 for poor to very choice shipping Extras, and $6 10@$8 25 for ordinary to very choice Trade and Family Extras, and $4 25 for No. 2....Canada Flour wholly nominal....Rye Flour has been in fair demand, within the range of from $4 30@$5 50 for very poor to choice Superfine. Sales 400 bbls., chiefly at $5 20@$5 50 for Superfine, ₩ bbl....Corn-meal has been in moderately active request and quoted from $3 65@$4 25 for poor to very choice Yellow Western, $3 80@$4 for Jersey, and $4 60 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of equal to 1,650 bbls., including 1,000 bbls. Brandywine at $4 60 delivered.

GRAIN—A fairly active business has been reported in Spring wheat almost wholly for export, opening about steady, and closing about 1c. a bushel higher than on the final dealings of yesterday. The somewhat easier range of rates on Grain tonnage tended to stimulate purchases for shipment. Winter Wheat has been dull and nominally unchanged. Sales have been reported since our last of 187,000 bushels at $1 23 for No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, afloat; $1 24 for No. 1 Minnesota do; $1 19@$1 20 for prime to very choice No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, afloat, chiefly at $1 19 for prime; $1 20 for prime No. 2 Minnesota do., afloat; $1 16@$1 17 for No. 2 Chicago do., afloat, closing at the latter rate for strictly prime; $1 15@$1 23 for ungraded Spring, car-lots; $1 26 for White Canada (2,750 bushels) in bond, and within the previous (nominal) range for Red, Amber, and White Western. And for forward delivery, sales have been reported of 24,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, to arrive next week, at $1 10; and 40,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, first half of September option, (for export) at $1 23; and 5,000 bushels No. 1 Minnesota Spring, (with option of 5,000 bushels additional,) late July arrival, (for milling,) at $1 25 ₩ bushel....New Corn has been moderately sought after for shipment and home use, opening rather more firmly, but closing somewhat weaker. Sales have been reported of 85,000 bushels, at 75c.@81c. for poor to prime steamer grades of new Mixed Western, chiefly 80c.@81c. for good to prime, and 78½c.@79c. for ordinary; 81½c.@82c. for choice do., an extreme; 82c.@85c. for about fair to very choice sailing vessel, mainly within the range of 82½c.@84c. for car stock, afloat; 84c.@85c. for new Yellow Western, and 89c.@90c. for new White do....Old Corn wholly nominal....Rye quiet; State most wanted; a small lot, in bags, sold at $1 10. Canada, in bond, neglected and nominal....Barley wholly nominal; none offering....Barley-malt more active, but quoted somewhat irregular in price. Canada West quoted at $1 65@$1 75, cash and time; new Western at $1 50@$1 65; four-rowed State at $1 45@$1 50; two-rowed State at $1 35@$1 45 ₩ bushel. Sales have been reported of 12,000 bushels Canada West at $1 70@$1 75, chiefly at $1 70, time; 5,000 bushels choice Western at $1 65, time; and 1,500 bushels prime two-rowed State at $1 42½, cash. ....Canada Peas quiet and unsettled....Oats have been quoted rather steadier in price on restricted offerings, but have been less active. Sales have been reported of 48,500 bushels at 65c.@68c. for poor to choice mixed Western, mainly at 67c. for Toledo and fair Chicago afloat, with prime Chicago quoted at 67½c. bid, and 68c. asked; and 67c.@72c. for poor to prime White Western, mostly at 72c. for prime car stock, afloat....Feed has been in fair request, in a jobbing way, within the range of $20@$30 as extremes.... Bale Hay has been in moderate demand at full rates, the light offerings enabling holders to maintain prices; shipping grades ranging from 60c.@70c. for good to choice, and retailing qualities at 80c.@$1 10; Clover, 55c.@60c.; Salt Hay at 60c.@70c....Rye Straw plenty and quite slow of sale, within the range of from 55c.@90c. Oat, 50c.@60c., ₩ 100 ℔.

HEMP—Has been quite dull at old figures. Of Jute Butts 500 bales sold at 2⅞c., currency. We quote: Manila Hemp at 7¾c.@8½c.; Sisal at 5¾c.@5½c., gold, ₩ ℔., clean Russian $220@$225, gold, ₩ ton; Dressed American, $225@$275, currency; Italian, $265@$275, gold, ₩ ton. Jute 3c.@5c.; Jute Butts, 2⅞c.@2 15-16c., currency; Prime North River Flax, 15c.; fair to prime Canada do., 14c.@16c.; Western, 14½c.@15c. ₩ ℔.

HIDES—Dull and weak; sales 600 Tobacco and 250 Wet-salted Texas on private terms; 1,400 City Slaughter at 9½c.

MOLASSES—Has been very tame in the line of invoices, with values quoted weak. No important dealings reported. The stock in first hands to-day was 4,800 hhds. Cuba, 3,900 hhds. Porto Rico, 2,000 hhds. English Islands, and 3,500 bbls. New-Orleans. Jobbing trade also dull; 50 bbls. New-Orleans sold at 71½c. for choice....We quote: Porto Rico at 38c.@50c.; Barbados, 39c.@43c.; Demerara, 35c.@48c.; Cuba Muscovado, grocery qualities, 35c.@40c.; do., refining grades, 32c. for 50 test; Cuba Centrifugal nominal at 25c.@28c.; St. Croix, 37c.@43c.; New-Orleans, 69c.@72c. for prime to choice....Syrups have been comparatively dull since our last, with Sugar Syrup quoted within the range of 38c.@58c., and Molasses do. 30c.@38c. for ordinary to prime ₩ gallon....Sugar-house Molasses has been in light request at from 21c.@22c. for hhds. and 24c.@25c. for bbls., and 26c.@27c. for extra heavy.

NAVAL STORES—A very moderate inquiry has been noted for Resin at from $1 70@$1 75 for common to good Strained, $1 90@$2 25 for No. 2, $2 75@$4 75 for No. 1, $5 25@$6 25 for Pale, $6 50@$7 50 for Extra Pale and Window Glass. Sales, 1,350 bbls. Strained to good Strained at $1 70@$1 75, and 100 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at $3@$5 ₩ 280 ℔....Tar has been inactive at $2 12½@$2 37½ ₩ bbl.; sales, 40 bbls. Washington at $2 25 ₩ bbl....City Pitch at $2@$2 12½ ₩ bbl.... Spirits Turpentine has been more sought after, with merchantable, for prompt delivery, at 32c. ₩ gallon. Sales, 1,077 bbls. at 32c. for merchantable, and 33c. for New-York pkgs.

PETROLEUM—Has been in generally limited demand and quoted somewhat irregular....Crude has been inactive on the basis of 5¾c., in bulk, for early deliveries, and 8¾c.@9c. in shipping order....Refined has been in moderate request, with early deliveries quoted at 12c.@12 1-16c.; sales, 5,200 bbls. at 12c.@12 1-16c. ....Refined, in cases, 16½c.@18c.; sales, 10,000 cases on private terms....Naphtha, 8¾c. for City....Refined Petroleum at Philadelphia, early deliveries, quoted at 11¾c.@11⅞c....At Baltimore, Refined, for early delivery, quoted at 11⅞c.@12c. ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair request for early delivery, mainly Mess, for export, but at easier prices. Sales have been reported of 700 bbls. new Western Mess at $20 35@$20 50, closing at $20 35; small lots of Prime Mess at $19 25@$19 50, and Extra Prime at $16@$16 50....For forward delivery, sales have been reported of 2,000 bbls. new Western Mess, August option, at $20 25@$20 50, closing weak at $20 25 asked and $20 10 bid, and 1,500 bbls., September, at $20 25@$20 40, closing at $20 20 bid.... Dressed Hogs have been in less demand, with City quoted at 9¼c.@9⅝c. for heavy to light weights ₩ ℔. ....City Cut-meats have been attracting less attention, and quoted weaker in price; sales 5,000 ℔. Smoked Bellies, in bulk, at 12⅝c.; 60 tcs. Western Pickled Hams at 11½c.@11¾c.; and sundry small lots of other City bulk stock within our range. Western product dull....We quote: Pickled Shoulders at 10½c.; Smoked Shoulders at 11½c.@11¾c.; Pickled Hams at 13½c.@13¾c.; Smoked Hams at 14½c.@15c.; Western Dry-salted Shoulders, in tcs., quoted at 8⅝c.; Western Pickled Hams, in bxs., at 11c.@12c., the latter for light; Western Dry-salted Short-cut Hams, in bxs., 11c.@11½c., and Boston Backs, in bxs., nominal....Bacon has been in rather better request, with City Long Clear quoted at 11½c.@11⅝c.; Western Short Clear (nominally) at 11¾c., and Western Long Clear, 11¼c. Sales have been reported of 425 bxs. City Long Clear within our range....Lard has been in limited request for early delivery at easier prices, closing weak. Sales have been reported of small lots of prime Western Steam at 13⅝c.; 200 tcs. choice do. at 13 9-16c.; 50 tcs. choice new do. at 13¾c.; 75 tcs. City do. at 12½c.@12¾c.; small lots Refined, for the West Indies, at 12¾c., and for the Continent at 13¾c. ₩ ℔. ....And for forward delivery sales have been made of 2,750 tcs. Western Steam, August option, at 13⅝c.@13⅝c., closing at 13 5-16c., and 3,250 tcs., September, at 13½c.@13⅝c., closing at 13 7-16c., and 250 tcs., seller 30 days, at 13 9-16c....Beef has been inactive at old prices. We quote from $8@$9 50 for Plain Mess, $10@$10 75 for Extra do., and $15 50 for Packet, ₩ bbl.; sales, 75 bbls....Tierce Beef quoted at $15 for Prime Mess, $16@$17 for India Mess, and $27@$28 for City Extra do., ₩ tierce....Beef Hams have been in moderate demand at from $18@$21 50 for good to extra choice; sales, 60 bbls. extra choice new at $21 50 ₩ bbl....A moderately active demand has been noted for the best makes of State and Western Butter at about steady rates. Medium and low grades in liberal supply and weak and irregular in price, on a slow trade. We quote new Butter thus: New State, in tubs and pails, at 20c.@30c. for ordinary to fancy, chiefly at 22c.@26c. for fair to very good, and 28c. for very choice do.; new State, in firkins, at 20c.@28c. for about fair to very choice; new Western at 13c.@26c. for ordinary to fancy, mostly at 15c.@23c. for about fair to choice. ....Cheese has been in fair request, and the finest makes have been quoted firm. We quote new Cheese at 6c.@12¾c. for ordinary to fancy State Factory, mainly at 11c.@12¼c. for good to fine, and 5c.@11½c. for State Dairies, and new Ohio Factory at 3c.@12c. for very poor to strictly fancy....Eggs have been less active and quoted easier within the range of 20c.@23c. for fair to fancy, chiefly at 21c.@22½c. for good to very choice marks, ₩ dozen.

RICE—Has been moderately active and quoted firm, with Carolina fair ordinary to choice quoted at from $7 12½@$8 50; Louisiana, $6 50@$7 62½; Rangoon, free, at $6 37½@$6 62½, and in bond at $2 70@$3; and Patna, free, at $6 75@$7, and in bond at $4@$4 25 ₩ 100 ℔. The purchases of Rangoon, in bond, have been reported as in good part for the West Indies.

SEEDS—Have been dull throughout, with Calcutta Linseed within the range of from $1 80@$1 82½, gold, ₩ 56 ℔....Rape-seed at $3 25@$3 50....Canary-seed within the range of from $7 25@$9 50....Clover at 11c.@11½c. ₩ ℔....Rough Flax at $1 85@$1 90.... Timothy at $2 60@$2 75 ₩ bushel....Russian Hemp, $1 85@$1 90, here, ₩ bushel.

SUGARS—Raw have been quite active at full prices, refiners operating more freely. Sales to-day, 3,239 hhds. and 89 bxs. Refining Cuba at 7⅞c.@8¼c.; 102 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 7⅝c.@7¾c. ₩ ℔. And of late sales, now first made public, 1,800 hhds. Refining Cuba at current rates....The receipts of Raw Sugars here since July 1 have been 13,022 hhds., 2,896 bxs., and 40,101 bags, (and 522 hhds. Melado.) Sales since July 1, (to this morning,) 8,620 hhds., 3,267 bxs., and 5,000 bags. Stock in first hands here this morning, 171,943 hhds., 44,616 bxs., and 205,044 bags, (with 14,171 hhds. Melado) against 167,541 hhds., 44,987 bxs., and 167,843 bags, (with 13,649 hhds. Melado,) July 1, 1875, and 152,223 hhds., 95,870 bxs., and 209,718 bags, (with 1,395 hhds. Melado,) July 9, 1874. ....We quote fair Refining Cuba at 7⅞c.@7 15-16c.; good do., 8 3-16c.@8¼c.; prime do., 8 5-16c.@8⅜c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8¾c.@9c.; No. 1 Clayed stock at 8⅝c.; Centrifugal stock at 8½c.@9¼c.; Manila, bags, 7⅜c.@7⅞c.; Molasses Sugar, 6⅞c.@8c.; Melado, 4¾c.@6½c. ₩ ℔. Refined Sugars have been in good demand and held with firmness, with Crushed quoted at 11¼c., Powdered at 11¼c.@11⅜c., Granulated at 10¾c., A's at 9⅞c.@10⅜c., and Yellow at 8¾c.@9¾c. ₩ ℔.

TALLOW—Sold to the extent of 168,000 ℔.; good to prime at 8⅞c.@9c., chiefly at 9c.; market firm....Of Stearine, 6,000 ℔. City reported sold on private terms. Choice Western, in tcs., quoted at 16c. bid, and up to 16½c. asked.

TEAS—There has been a more active inquiry in the regular market, and steadier prices ruling. Sales 6,500 half-chests Oolong, 2,900 half-chests Green, and 1,200 half-chests Japan. By auction there were 1,320 pkgs. sold at rather lower figures, as follows: 794 half-chests Moyune, 23½c.@44c.; 433 half-chests very choice new crop Uncolored Japan, 41½c.@51½c.; 68 half-chests Oolong, 21c.@25c.; 25 half-chests Souchong, 23½c. We quote: Gunpowder, common to choicest, in lines, at 28c.@$1 20; Imperial, common to finest, 28c.@72c.; Hyson, common to choicest, 26c.@85c.; Young Hyson, superior to choicest, 28c.@$1 10; Hyson Skin and Twankay, common to fine, 24c.@29c.; Oolong, common to choicest, 25c.@97c.; Congou and Souchong, common to finest, 27c.@85c.; Uncolored Japan, common to finest, 37c.@77c. ₩ ℔.

WHISKY—Steady at $1 22 per gallon. Sales 200 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The general market shows weakness, with a less urgent inquiry for accommodation from all sources, especially for grain tonnage on charter. The offerings of Grain on berth were fair at about late quotations, and of Provisions, Cotton, and Tobacco moderate. Tonnage for Petroleum was in fair request, but with the advantage as to rates in favor of shippers. Vessels for Deals, Lumber, and Coal were moderately sought after.....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been: By sail, 56,000 bushels Grain at 7¾d.@8d. ₩ bushel; 50 bales Hogs' Hair at 35s. for compressed, and 300 Handspikes at 2d.; and by steam 1,000 bales Cotton (compressed) at ¼d. ₩ ℔.; 24,000 bushels Grain at 8½d.@9d. ₩ bushel; 200 hhds. Kentucky Tobacco at 35s.; and 145 tons Provisions, in lots, within the range of 35s.@45s. ₩ ton; also a British ship, 1,260 tons, placed on the berth hence for general cargo; and an American ship, 1,623 tons, with Deals, from St. John, reported at 74s....For London, by sail, 32,000 bushels Grain (in addition to the free shipments mentioned in our last) at 9d. ₩ bushel; 1,500 Oars at ¾d. ₩ foot, running measurement; and by steam, 3,000 bxs. Cheese at 45s. ₩ ton; also, a British ship, 1,199 tons, placed on the berth hence for general cargo....For Glasgow, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain, on private terms, and 1,200 pkgs. Provisions at 35s.@45s. ₩ ton....For Bristol, by sail, Grain room was in demand and quoted at 8½d. ₩ standard bushel as the asking rate, with an American bark, 896 tons, chartered on private terms and placed on the berth for general cargo....For Cork and orders, a British brig, 278 tons, hence, with Syrup, (for the United Kingdom) at 29s. ₩ ton; a Russian brig, 692 tons, (at Hampton Roads,) with about 4,400 quarters grain, from Baltimore, reported at 6s. 6d., with grain tonnage here quoted nominally at 6s. 9d.@7s. ₩ quarter....For Antwerp, by steam, 16,000 bushels grain, reported at 10d. ₩ bushel....For Hamburg, by steam, 16,000 bushels grain at 1.20 reichmarks; 250 pks. Provisions, and 500 bbls. Sugar, reported on private terms....For Rotterdam, by steam, 100 pks. Hair, 150 pks. Tobacco, and 2,500 Staves on private terms.... For the Continent, the German bark 941 tons, with Refined Petroleum, was at 4s. 3d. ₩ bbl., for Bremen direct....For Palermo, a British brig, 250 tons, (now at New-Haven,) hence, with about 6,000 cases Refined Petroleum, reported at 30c. ₩ case....For Genoa, a British brig, 265 tons, hence, with about 8,000 cases Refined Petroleum, at 26¼c. ₩ case....For Venice, an American bark, 262 tons, with equal to about 11,000 cases Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 30c. ₩ case, and 6s. ₩ bbl....For Yokohama, a German brig, hence, with about 17,000 cases Petroleum, reported at 54c., net, with option of another port at 5c. extra; and an American ship, 760 tons, hence, with general cargo, on private terms....For Nuevitas, an American bark, 428 tons, hence, with about 2,500 bushels Corn, at 13c. ₩ bushel; and Hay, for balance of cargo, at $1 75 ₩ bale....For Cienfuegos, an American brig, 229 tons, (now at Boston,) with Lumber, from Machias, Me., at $8, gold....For Portsmouth, N. H., an American schooner, 628 tons, with Coal, from Georgetown, D. C., at $1 72 ₩ ton.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1875.

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OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.—GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT by 100 performers.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER-NIGHT CONCERT under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

ROBINSON HALL.—GIROFLE GIROFLA—(English Opera Bouffe.)

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have the Daily TIMES *mailed to their address, postage prepaid, for one dollar per month.*

The difficulties which stand in the way of Secretary BRISTOW at the present moment are briefly described in our Washington dispatches to-day. The recent criticisms of "E. S. J." in these columns have been well considered, as they deserved to be. But there seems to be no ground for the supposition that the Secretary of the Treasury is in the slightest degree departing from the strict provisions of law. The law binds him within very narrow limits, and he has shown no desire to pass beyond them. As for the fact that United States bonds are now worth more than par in gold, it may be in one sense slightly inconvenient for the Secretary, but decidedly it is not a fact to be regretted. These bonds are about the best security the world has to offer to-day, and they are being eagerly taken up at home and abroad. So much the more reason is there for suppressing all talk about tampering with them even in the slightest degree. No one can desire to see the credit of the United States reduced to the level of the State of Mississippi or Georgia.

We should hope that there is no truth in the report that the recent "railroad war" is likely to break out again. It caused quite enough mischief while it lasted, and it is doubtful whether even the stock gamblers could have gained anything by it. The trade of the country is not in a condition just at present to warrant any deliberate attempt to disturb it. The gold clique in this City has for the present been broken up, and it is whispered about that the pious old DANIEL DREW has been brought to almost complete ruin. Thus, one by one, the "kings of the street" tumble down. Whose turn will it be next?

Accidents by drowning are reported from all parts of the country with such frequency as to excite remark. There are always many deaths by drowning during the warm months; this Summer the number is unusually large. Two or three very sad calamities of this nature have happened in our immediate vicinity, and it would appear that the loss of life in each case was needless. Proper precautions by persons on shore might have prevented death in the water. It is also true that the indiscretion of bathers is often the cause of their tragical taking off. Many of these fatal accidents, however, are among young people who should have some competent guardian when they go into the water. Six little fellows, all under ten years of age, were drowned at Fall River in a place where a man could have saved them by wading, probably; and we hear of another case where a boy was drowned in a pond in which the water was only three or four feet deep. These sorrowful incidents ought to be taken to heart by parents, and especially by inexperienced bathers.

Wimbledon was incidentally an objective point with the American Team, though the shooting in Ireland was their real errand. It is now decided that the managers of the match are not willing to admit any more competitors, and our victorious campaigners are denied the privilege of shooting for the grand prize of the Elcho Shield. Instead of this, a match for another prize is proposed, but the ardent champions of the American riflemen, who have followed their movements with such interest, will hardly be satisfied with anything short of their participation in the famous contest for the shield.

The failure of Italy to secure a representation at the Centennial Exhibition is to be regretted, but we do not understand that this will deprive the show of a fair representation of Italian art. The Government hesitates to spend money which it cannot just now afford; but there will be some private ventures undertaken. On the other hand, the French Commission are performing their share of the work with animation. They find that freight rates to Philadelphia from Paris are much lower than to London or Vienna. The British Commissioner reports to his Government in highly favorable terms; and the action of these influential Commissioners ought to give the Exhibition project considerable impetus in other foreign countries.

THE INDEPENDENT VOTER.

The men who are trying to make the "Independent Voter" an important figure in political life may depend confidently upon the New-York *Tribune* to render them and their cause ridiculous. Its feminine arguments and its shambling English would alone suffice to bring into contempt any party which depended upon it for assistance. It has traded away its opinions to all sorts of persons for a couple of years past, and only last Fall it entered into competition with the *World* for such favors as Mr. TILDEN and the Democratic State Committee had to dispense. When this source was exhausted, it fell to work abusing the Democrats. The *World* has at any rate been faithful to its party, and Democrats who have been accustomed to read it must find the change from that to the puerile gush and "Silly Billy" articles of the *Tribune* very like going from roast beef to baby's pap.

The other journalists who found themselves allied with the *Tribune* in 1872 would probably be very glad to shake it off now. But that paper is determined to work with them, whether they like it or not. When it does not publish a dreary "editorial," setting forth the claims of the Independent Voter, it fills up columns with letters of the well-known pattern, commending that mysterious being to the admiration of the country. Several of these letters appeared on Monday last, with such headings as "The Demand of the Independent Voter;" "The Independent Voter: How He Is Regarded in Central New-York." It is the sort of thing that a girls' school might turn out. "I was anxious to see just what you said yesterday," writes one of these correspondents. The Republican Party "went on insolent in its power and defiant in its contempt of decency two years longer, till suddenly it lay clawing the earth, and wondering what struck it." This is the kind of slip-slop which has taken the place of HORACE GREELEY'S trenchant arguments or denunciations. Here we see the hand of the "Scholar in Politics." "Mr. WILSON," the writer to the *Tribune* goes on, "opened with prayer and exhortation, and ended by prescribing emollients. Now how I am to be emolliated [*sic*] I would [*sic*] like to know." We commend all this stuff to the notice of Mr. HALSTEAD and Mr. BOWLES, who still sometimes talk of third parties, and think the New-York *Tribune* can help them to found one. Here is one more quotation which they had better cut out and put in their waistcoat pockets:

> "A party growing from very bad indeed at the time I left it to about as much worse as possible when, two years later, the whole nation becoming disgusted and indignant rose up and cuffed its ears right and left, is after all this, Mr. WILSON thinks, in just the blithest condition, for all the world to let me come back and embrace it and is perfectly willing to allow me to do my level best to help elect its President next year and no questions asked."

It is to be observed that the long-haired fraternity cannot abstain from talking about "embracing," even when they are treating of politics. But that is a small matter. If they like to kiss each other, as the Brooklyn trial proved that they are in the habit of doing, it would be a pity to interfere with them. The amusement is cheap and nasty.

But how sensible men in the East or West can suppose that this sort of writing is going to bring a new party out of chaos, or make the Independent Voter (never forget the capital letters) anything but a laughing-stock for the whole people, we are at a loss to understand. So far as the Republicans are concerned, they cannot do better than humor the joke. The Presidential election is not likely to be affected, one way or other, by the antics of the remains of the "Liberal Party" of 1872. The Republicans have more to fear from the follies of some of their own leaders, and from the disgraceful jobs in which the so-called official newspaper at Washington, the *National Republican*, has contrived to involve the Administration. The paving contract and the last advertising swindle are not likely to be forgotten. And the low attacks of the same sheet on Vice President WILSON and other well-known Republicans, are still less likely to promote harmony or good-feeling in the party, whatever may be Gen. BABCOCK'S opinion on the subject. The prospect before us is by no means unfavorable, if we can only manage to work together. The Democrats in Ohio have staked the issue in their State next Fall on the policy of rag-money and partial repudiation. That ought to settle the contest in that State; if it does not, a blow will be struck at the credit of the nation which it can ill afford to bear. It would not be right to say that the whole Democratic Party is committed to a policy which is at once foolish and dishonest, for in the State of New-York it has over and over again demanded a return to specie payments and good faith with the public creditors. With this policy the *World*, to its credit be it said, has always been identified, even at times when great pressure must have been brought to bear upon it to force it in an opposite direction. We only hope that it will succeed in converting that large section of its party which is for flooding the country with fictitious money and defrauding the national creditor. To see the Presidential election being fought out, in the hundredth year of the nation's history, on a question of simple honesty, would not be a spectacle of which we should have any reason to be proud. Whatever may be the chances of a change of party in the Government, there ought never to be a possibility of a change of principle on such a question as that. The struggle, whatever may be its character, will lie between the Republicans and the Democrats, and the "Independent Voter," if a man of sense, will act with one or other of them. It does not much matter what the other kind may do.

CHERRY PIES AND PIE CHERRIES.

Cherries have come, and "cherry ripe" might be sung in our streets, if anything musical were ever heard there except the wheezing voice of the hand-organ. With cherries has come cherry pie—say rather a feeble imitation thereof—which offends the knowing, and not much delights the ignorant. For the likeness between a cherry pie made as we know it during the past five years or so, and a cherry pie made of pie cherries is much like that between a horse-chestnut and a chestnut horse. It exists rather in sound than in substance, and involves what is to all intents and purposes a contradiction in terms. For a cherry pie is now made from cherries that are not fit for pies. This is to be deplored. For if pie is ever laudable—we shall not say justifiable—it is in the form of cherry pie. The gooseberry is to be spoken of with respect; but that, when it takes on a pie-like form, assumes the shape of a tart, and is without the upper crust, or "coffin" as it used to be called. Mince pie is of course to be treated with deference, as a long-established institution, which mingles with our earliest memories of Christmas and indigestion. But the connections of that venerable condiment are so exclusively with a season of ice and snow that the consideration of it at the present melting period of the year would awaken profound regrets, and perhaps wound tender sensibilities. Of apple pie we would not speak scornfully, if the apples have a fine tart flavor and are stewed soft, and the crust is tender and flaky. As to veal pie, the conditions on which that may be received with favor are well established—we must "know the lady as made it." But as the making of veal pies, and the performance of most other household duties, seem now to be done by machinery or the issuing of orders by telegraph, recognizable veal pie may be regarded as not existing, and we return, like the rondo of an old-fashioned sonata, to our first theme—the laudation of cherry pie, meaning thereby a pie made of pie cherries.

The disappearance of the pie cherry is a serious loss to our fruit-table. Let us spur up the purists and the conservatives in language, by saying that it is a serious pomonal loss. It had, or we will even yet say has, an exquisite flavor, so peculiar that it cannot be imitated or replaced; a flavor entirely unlike that of the finest cherry of the other species, except in so far as both are recognizable as being of the same family. And this cherry seems to have been specially provided by nature for the sole purpose of being made into pies. For, unstewed it is sour and bitter, and altogether unpleasant to the general palate. It is only in the pie, or when stewed for "food," that its delicious and indescribable aroma delights both the nose and the palate of appreciative boys and, we might add, men; whereas a pie made of the other species, be it the finest ox-heart that ever grew, is a poor, flashy thing; a manifest impostor to the least observant lover of the genuine article. Now, why is it that so delicious a fruit as this is allowed to disappear? These are the days of pomology and pomologists. There is a great ado about the cultivation of fruit. But when pomologists were not, and the very word "pomology" was unknown, pie cherries might be bought by the bushel in Fulton and Washington Markets, to the great comforting of eager stomachs; and now, when we have even journals of pomology, with portraits of eminent pomologists who have succeeded in producing some new and wonderfully uneatable variety of fruit, we are deprived of our birthright in cherry pie, because pomology is incapable of giving us a pie cherry. We are told that an intrusive creature whose name begins with "cu," is in fault; that this too curious animal stings the tree and it dies. Quite true; and therefore we look to the pomologists. It is for the sick that we seek a physician. Why does not pomology exterminate this insect, graft new stocks, and preserve a fruit so peculiar and so valuable? If pomology cannot do that, why should pomology be permitted? What is the reason of its being?

Seriously, the preservation of the finer varieties of all the fruits seems now to be the most important function of the fruit-growers, and one to which, judging by their success, they give not much, or at best not very successful, attention. The tendency seems to be to the bringing forward of new varieties, which are almost always coarser in fibre and in flavor than those which they threaten to drive out. The pear seems to be the only tree-fruit which has been much benefited by the pomologists. Of the peach, that most delicious variety, the rare-ripe, or, more properly, rathe-ripe—worth all the rest—is disappearing. Year by year it is harder to get; and one is offered in the place of it a thick-hided creature called Honest John, which is about as comparable with a fine rare-ripe as a Hottentot woman with the model of TITIAN'S "Venus." This coarse Honest John, and the equally coarse Meltacotoon, seem about to drive all the finer varieties out of the market. So among apples, the Spitzenberg—king of them all—is passing away. Why is this permitted? A real Spitzenberg, with its spicy flavor, thin skin, and firm and almost salmon-colored flesh, is harder to find than a Cape diamond. In place of it we have washy-tasted, watery-fleshed, thick-skinned things rejoicing in new names, which might well be spared from the field and the fruiterers. The Spitzenberg, the greening, the rib-stone pippin, the Newtown pippin, are fruits of such unsurpassed, and, as the experience of generations would show, unsurpassable, excellence, that pomologists would do well to bring all the science and the skill they have to the preservation of these, letting the search after new varieties be a very secondary matter. Fruit is one of the most important articles of diet, and a not unimportant article of trade, and even of export; and the most rabid of "progressionists" could not object to the preservation of the well-recognized excellences of its higher varieties.

A SHAMEFUL BLUNDER.

There was once a man who desired to destroy a large hornet's nest built under the eaves of his barn. He might have procured a long pole and poked it down. He thought destruction by fire would be more striking, so he put a torch at the end of a pole and set fire to it. He burned the offensive nest; incidentally, he also burned his barn, his year's hay crop and other valuable property. The country newspaper said that it was "a disastrous conflagration." So it was. But the farmer was well rid of the hornets. Some such an experiment as that was tried with equal success in Fulton street the other day. The old Dutch Church was to be razed to the ground. The work of taking down the tower on the William street side was thought too dangerous a job for ordinary people, and it was left to the Department of Public Buildings to manage. The average citizen would have supposed that demolition would have begun at the top of the tower, which was sixty feet high. The material might have been shot down to the ground a little at a time by means of a chute set up for the purpose. But the official way of doing things is different from that of common folks. The destruction of the tower would be more striking if it should be made by one grand *coup*—very much as the farmer destroyed his hornets.

Accordingly, the tower was first undermined, the brick-work below being removed, and wooden posts inserted. These pine pillars then supported a mass weighing nearly two thousand tons. Curious people thought that these were to be pulled out at a given signal, just as the shores of a ship are knocked out when she is wedged on the ways, before launching. Nothing of the sort. They were saturated with kerosene and set on fire. If each individual post had burned as evenly as every other, the whole would have collapsed at the same moment of time, and the tall tower would have come down "on the run," as sailors say, falling on the vacant lot. Nothing of the kind happened, however, and the structure toppled over to the westward, and crashed through the walls of an adjoining building. The destruction was very great. Walls were fractured so that there was danger of another downfall, furniture was irreparably smashed, and damage to the amount of six or seven thousand was done. But the tower is down. As in the case of the farmer's hornets, the work of destruction was complete. By some special mercy no lives were lost. If there had been, we should have heard a great deal about the "mysterious dispensation of Providence," as though the consequences of such an idiotic act could be charged upon Providence.

It is evident, however, that the officials who were charged with this work never once considered the question of human life or the possibility of its destruction. It is not our way. There is no more regard for the lives of people thronging the streets than in Oriental countries, where the destruction of a few thousand people is a matter of no concern to anybody. The persons who conducted the Fulton street experiment had no more moral right to commit that folly in that place than they had to blow up the old barrack with nitro-glycerine in the busy part of the day. Indeed, we only wonder that some such stupidity was not attempted. Instead of being guilty of the supreme folly of bringing down a tower by burning out its wooden supports, and trusting to luck for the manner of its fall, they might just as reasonably have blown the whole work into the air with gunpowder. To be sure, nobody was killed or wounded; but it was only a fortunate accident that saves us from being obliged to record another such calamity as that which lately happened in St. Andrew's Church. In that instance, too, this same efficient Department of Public Buildings figured as the special custodian of the wrecked structure which fell through the roof of the church. The fall of the Fulton street tower has its ludicrous aspect, at first glance. Because no lives were lost and only a few thousand dollars' worth of property destroyed, we may be inclined to jeer at the bungle. But when we consider how serious a disaster this might have been, we can only condemn in the strongest manner such scandalous recklessness and folly.

"BOULEVARDS."

If any one wishes to see what "modern improvements" can do toward rendering a pretty country hideous, let him drive through that portion of Long Island near Coney Island—the towns of New-Utrecht, Bath, and Gravesend. The original settlers were quiet, respectable farmers and burghers from England and Holland, who knew well what a really rural district is. They found a region much resembling the Dutch plains, with the sea beating on its sands; and possibly they had in mind to reproduce the calm, peaceful landscapes, with quaint farm-houses and green lanes, which the Dutch school has so delightfully preserved for us in works accessible to every New-Yorker. The roads they made were narrow, with lines of maples and elms overshadowing them, or sometimes shady lanes between bushy hedges; they wound about as convenience or fancy dictated, and here and there they touched "the sounding sea." The houses were gambrel-roofed, or with long, slanting roof-line, the windows sprinkled about most irregularly, and the low Dutch stoop overgrown with honeysuckles or green vines. A few years since it furnished one of the few thoroughly rural landscapes which we in the Northern States can enjoy—a quiet, quaint, picturesque scene, full of green lanes, shaded farm-houses, and bits of pastoral landscape.

The happy owners, contented with their broad acres and old homesteads, have no desire for modern improvements and city speculations. Still the Ring of Brooklyn had them in view, as a fit plunder for the spoiler. It was the very country for that greatest of implements for jobs—the boulevard. True, none of the residents wanted such a thing, and there was no possible use for it except for Brooklyn fast trotters. It was obvious, also, that a broad, sunny, dusty road, though very necessary in a city, is a complete nuisance in a quiet country district. No one wants to live on it except a hotel-keeper and lager-beer seller; lots and villa sites on its borders are a drug in the market; farmers detest it, and gentlemen desiring quiet residences get as far from it as possible. Those who would have to pay the most for the boulevard were those most opposed to it. All this was nothing in the eyes of the Ring. Here was a grand job in laying out and paving many miles of straight roads. Long Island must have its boulevards, and property-owners must pay for them. When the matter came before the Legislature, the Dutch farmers were no match for the skillful members of the Ring. The Act was passed, the boulevards were made, the farmers were burdened with taxes and Brooklyn with debt. The whole pretty rural scene was cut up with broad, straight, ugly roads, dusty and intolerable for man and beast. A few hideous mansard-roofed houses were put up; many lager-beer saloons were erected for the fast-trotting citizens of Brooklyn; a calm and sweet landscape was made to have the appearance of the ugly outskirts of a city, and no one was the better off, except the dealers in horse-flesh and refreshments. Land has scarcely risen a dollar an acre, indeed, in many places has fallen; taxes have increased ten-fold; in some districts not a new house has been erected; and one of the prettiest regions, in quiet pastoral landscape, near New-York is despoiled of its beauty and neglected by new settlers.

Why will not the improvers of all our inland towns take warning from this experience of Long Island? Boulevards are not necessarily the perfection of human effort in beautifying a landscape. They do very well as outlets for a large city, where rows of handsome buildings are expected. But around a village they are simply unsuitable and inconvenient. One small Hudson River town—Yonkers—has already heaped up the third largest debt (relatively to population) in the State by its passion for these stately incumbrances. Let our village authorities remember that one of the prettiest things about a village are winding and shaded lanes, and that it is these which attract settlers more than expensive "improvements." If one-hundredth part of the sums voted for boulevards were appropriated to street watering and tree and hedge planting, our inland towns would be vastly more agreeable and less expensive. What we need everywhere in the North is true country scenery; villages with the repose and greenness and elegant workmanship of ground and vegetation which one sees in Holland and England. This can be seen in its perfection on some of the North River private places; but there should be more of it in our towns and villages, where public management has control.

Fortunately for the picturesqueness of this island, the same true artist who drew the ground pictures of the Central and Brooklyn Parks has been foremost in designing the future streets and avenues of the upper and hilly portion of our City, so that their lines may harmonize with the broken and picturesque country, and we may not everywhere be delivered up to rectangles and straight roads.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

"Classical evening" at the Central Park Garden brought together, yesterday, the wonted concourse of *dilettanti*, and the principal performance on the programme, that of Beethoven's Second Symphony, being quite in keeping with the importance of its subject-matter, attendance was liberally repaid. If Mr. Thomas has not as yet made known very many of the novelties he usually holds in reserve for the Summer months, it is doubtless because the season can hardly yet be considered as at its height. That hard-working conductor, too, is at present enjoying a brief holiday, and while we have no desire to underrate the merit of Mr. Dudley Buck as a musician, we must say that we prefer the well-known hand at the helm, on momentous occasions, at all events. Meanwhile, Mr. Dudley Buck keeps nicely up with the orchestra, and Mr. Thomas' recess will not compromise anything. The Central Park Garden is still the place where music in the fullest sense of the word can be enjoyed.

HOME NOTES.

Mr. Edwin Thorne is acting at Maguire's, in San Francisco.

Mr. George Riddle joins the Boston Museum Company this season.

Mr. Montague has appeared at the California Theatre in "The Romance of a Poor Young Man."

The Union Square Theatre Company this week brought out "The Two Orphans" at Hooley's, in San Francisco, with great success.

Miss Augusta Chambers and Miss Sophie Miles have been acting in "The Two Orphans" to crowded audiences at St. John, N. B. On July 15 Miss Chambers appears at Halifax in an adaptation of Roget's "Four Friends."

Mr. Augustin Daly has had Bartley Campbell's version of "Ultimo" reported by short-hand writers, to make one of his grounds for a complaint for infringement on his own version ("The Big Bonanza") of the German play.

A writer in the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* thus speaks of Miss Rigl, who lately acted in Chicago with Mr. Daly's "Big Bonanza" Company: "Among the new people," he says, "Miss Rigl, perhaps, made the best impression, and this young lady is certainly gifted with good looks and some graceful qualities. Her fascinating smile, which has been much lauded by the young men, seems to me, however, to be the worst fault she has. It is not a natural smile, but rather the grin of a ballet dancer. The mouth opens and shuts as by machinery. Whenever she breaks out with this "fascinating smile" of hers, one immediately loses sight of the scene, the story, the dialogue, and conjures up the old vision of a muslin saucer, miraculous poise on the right toe, outstretched arms, and one leg pointing to the North Star. Aside from this formidable grin, Miss Rigl is a very pleasing and pretty actress, but if she persists in sticking to that as a feature, why Barnum will capture her for the ring one of these days."

GOSSIP FROM ABROAD.

Mr. Carl Rosa has engaged Mlle. Ostava Torriani to sing in English opera.

A grand *concours* of music, military and naval, is about to be held at Marseilles.

A biography of Boieldieu, by Arthur Pougin, has just been published by Charpentier, in Paris.

Before the Variétés closed, a special representation was to be given there for the benefit of Berthelier.

Herr Julius Schuberth, the head of the great music-publishing firm of Schuberth & Co., Leipsic, died on the 9th ult.

A success is to be chronicled at the Paris Vaudeville in "Le Procès Veauradieux," a piece in three acts, by MM. Delacour and Hennequin.

M. De Najac had read his new piece, "Aux Abois," at the Gymnase. It was to be played in the early part of July, with M. Achard's "Sanglier des Ardennes."

Liszt is actively organizing the new Academy of Music at Pesth. Its chief professors are Von Bulow, Witte, Franz Erkel, Robert Volkmann, and Cornelius Abranyi.

The Paris papers announce that a new comedy in three acts, called "Lelia," founded on George Sand's novel, and written by Mr. Boucicault and M. de Najac, is being rehearsed at the Paris Gymnase.

A grand historical and military drama, in twelve tableaux, entitled "Turenne," by MM. Marc Fournier and Jules Lermina, has been accepted at the Châtelet, and will be brought out in the course of the coming Winter.

G. Leopardi, a composer at Verona, has brought out a *pièce de circonstance* in the form of an amalgamation of the melodies of the Italian, Prussian, and Austrian national anthems. The allied sovereigns have sent him tokens of their approbation of this compilation.

M. Baillot, Professor at the Conservatoire of Music in Paris, writes to contradict the statement that the fine Stradivarius formerly used by his father, the well-known violinist, had been sold to Mr. Haddock, of Leeds, for 600 guineas. He declares that since the death of M. Baillot, Sr., not one of the instruments which belonged to him has left the possession of his family.

MM. Strakosch and Merelli have applied to the Minister of Public Instruction and the Fine Arts for the direction of the Italian Opera at Paris, with a subvention of 100,000 francs. They offer to guarantee a certain number of performances with Patti or Albani; to produce several new works not yet played in France, among them being "Lohengrin" and "Aïda," and the production of one or two French operas in Italian.

Apropos of Mlle. Rousseil, who is now playing in "L'Idole," in Brussels, a curious tale has come to Paris. The Fantaisies Parisiens is the only theatre in Brussels at which smoking is allowed, and M. Humbert, who has done his best to stop it, has hitherto failed. Now, however, the walls of the building are placarded with the notice, "Smoking is strictly prohibited in this theatre during the representations of Mlle. Rousseil." The celebrated actress herself "objects to smoke."

"The Harp-King of the North," as he was called, Antoine Edouard Pratte, has just died at Odesnäs, in Sweden, in his seventy-seventh year. He was born in Bohemia, but was brought to Sweden when a very young boy, and began life by playing the harp at a little theatre of marionettes. He was considered one of the best harpers in Europe, and his talents as a composer—shown in several concerted pieces for the harp, melodies with orchestra and choir, with one grand symphony, "The Night of Storm,"—was very considerable.

Mr. Constant Mertens, writing to the London *Daily News*, says: "Signor Enrico Tamberlik, the eminent tenor, requests me to inform you that, during its transit from Madrid to Paris, the whole of his luggage has been burned in the fire of the docks of Marseilles. All his costumes, a whole collection of ancient objects bought in Spain, the crowns in gold and silver which the public and municipalities of the principal towns where he had sung had given him, everything has been destroyed. He values the loss at £6,000."

The arrangements for the Covent Garden Promenade Concerts of 1875 are now in full progress. Signor Arditi will be the conductor in ordinary, assisted on certain classical evenings by Sir Julius Benedict, and, in October, for the lighter music, by Herr Gungl, the celebrated composer of dance-music. To open the season Herr Wilhelmj, the violinist, has been engaged for one month; Herr De Schwert, the violoncellist, for three and a half weeks; and Mlle. Bianchi, the vocalist, for a more lengthened period; while, on the departure of Herr Wilhelmj, his place will be taken by Mlle. Norman Néruda.

Mlle. Chapuy, of the Paris Opera Comique, has sung in "La Traviata" at Drury Lane, and the *Daily Telegraph* says of her début: "Mlle. Chapuy's success was indubitable. She won the suffrages of the house by the fairest means, and after her *Violetta* had languished and died amid more than common sympathy, the audience went away disposed to believe that the list of their favorite artists must be lengthened by the addition of another name. There can be no doubt at all that Mlle. Chapuy has an interesting stage presence, and acts with grace, refinement, and good taste. There can be no doubt at all that her voice, albeit somewhat too delicate in texture for Verdi's rough usage, is of sufficient compass and of excellent quality, her mezza voce being delicious, pure, and sympathetic. There can be no doubt at all that, as a vocalist, Mlle. Chapuy exemplifies the very best qualities of French singing, and very few of its characteristic defects; while not only is her phrasing technically perfect, but her delivery is marked by high intelligence."

Galignani says of a début at the Paris Grand Opera-house: "A new *Ophelia* has appeared here in the person of Mlle. De Reszké, a young singer from the North. She is rather attractive, blonde, and without being beautiful, has an expression so sweet and enticing that she at once wins the sympathies of those who approach her. She is above the middle height and stoutly formed. There is some daring in her début on the stage of the French opera, as she is only twenty years of age. Josephine De Reszké is a Pole, her family being one of the foremost in Warsaw. Mlle. de Reszké has never sung elsewhere in Russia than in the hall of the Conservatoire, and then only for the benefit of the poor. On her first appearance on Monday night she was evidently much intimidated, nor did she entirely recover her self-possession during the whole performance. She possesses a pure and brilliant soprano, of great power and range, admirably adapted for grand opera. She sings well, with perfect ease and command over her vocal organ, and her future success soon became evident. She was loudly applauded in the third act, after the trio, which was given with excellent effect by her, Lasalle, and Mme. Gueymard. The duet in the first act, and her air in the second were also extremely well rendered by her. In the mad scene she was less happy."

A personal friend of Verdi sends the *Neue Freie Presse* the following interesting criticisms by that composer on Wagner's works and on German singing: "The conversation turning upon Wagner, Verdi remarked that this great genius had rendered incalculable service to melodramatic art, owing to his courage in emancipating himself from the traditional antiquated forms. 'I also,' said he, 'have attempted to blend the music with the drama, certainly, in 'Macbeth,' but I could not myself write the libretti as Wagner does. Wagner surpasses all composers in the wealth of coloring in his instrumentation, but he goes too far in the form as in the manner. At first he successfully combated the realistic, but later on he got further from ideal poesy through exaggeration, and fell into the very fault the task of ameliorating which he had originally proposed to himself. Thus the uniformity which he so victoriously attacked once more threatens to rule him.' With regard to German singing Verdi observed: 'There is certainly no want of voices in Germany; they are almost fuller in tone than the Italian. The singers, however, regard song as a gymnastic exercise, trouble themselves little with the formation of the voice, and aim only at obtaining a large répertoire in the shortest possible time. They give themselves no trouble to bring a beautiful shading into their song; their whole endeavor is directed toward bringing out this or that note with great power. Hence their song is no poetical expression of the soul, but a physical struggle of the body.'"

An interesting memoir, entitled, *Exposé de ma gestion de l'Opéra*, (1870-75,) has just been published by M. Halanzier, the Director. It is addressed to the National Assembly on the eve of its discussion of the Budget for 1876, when the sum to be given as a subvention to the Grand Opera will have to be fixed. In reviewing the conditions under which he accepted the direction of the foremost lyric theatre in Europe, and replying to certain accusations that he was not imbued with artistic taste, the Director says: "Upon what are the arguments based, moreover, that deny my claim to artistic taste? Have I not restored the whole scenic repertory under the desired conditions of splendor? Is the *mise en scène* worse arranged, less studied, less magnificent than formerly? Who made the public acquainted with Mlle. Fidès-Devriès? Who brought out Mlle. Sangalli and brought back M. Faure? Who presented successively MM. Salomon, Gailhard, Sylva, Lassalle, and Vergnet? Who caused Patti to be heard, engaged Mme. Nilsson and Mlle. Krauss, and induced Mme. Carvalho to return, if it was not I? Four stars of song share the admiration of the whole world—Mmes. Patti, Krauss, Carvalho, and Nilsson. Of these, two belong to the Opera by long engagements; of the other two, one was heard for the first time in French opera, thanks to my initiative, and the other would have been present at the inauguration of the new building but for indisposition. Are these the acts of a Director who is not an artist? Or rather, in giving the question another shape, are they not those of a manager who fully understands all the obligations of his position?"

OBITUARY.

HON. EDWARD A. WARREN.

A telegraphic dispatch from Little Rock, Ark., brings intelligence of the death of Hon. Edward A. Warren, in Nevada County, on Friday last. Mr. Warren was born in Greene County, Alabama, May 2, 1818, received a liberal education, studied law and entered on the practice of that profession in Mississippi. In 1845 and 1846 he was a member of the Mississippi Legislature. Soon afterward he removed to Arkansas, and was elected to the Arkansas Legislature in 1848 and 1849. He was chosen Speaker of the House. He was elected State Attorney for the Sixth Judicial District of Arkansas in 1850, and was chosen a Representative from that State in the Thirty-third and Thirty-fifth Congresses, serving on the Committees on Militia and Railroads and Canals. He has not been much in public life for many years.

GEORGE BROWN, OARSMAN.

A dispatch from Halifax, Nova Scotia, announces the death of George Brown, the oarsman, of that city, at the age of thirty-six years, and after an illness of six months, which he is said to have contracted at Springfield, Mass., during the race with Scharff, of Pittsburg, Penn. The principal matches in which Brown was engaged were sculling-matches. On July 11, 1872, he won a race at Digby, Nova Scotia, with Fulton, beating by four lengths. In April, 1873, he put forth a challenge to John Biglin, one of the Wards, of New-York, or Coulter, of England, which was accepted by Biglin. The race, five miles, took place at Halifax, Nova Scotia, Sept. 24, Brown winning in 38m. 45s., and beating Biglin five lengths. There was considerable correspondence between Brown and Sadler, of London, with reference to a sculling-match between them, but it did not result in a trial, the terms not being mutually acceptable. An international match for $2,000 a side and the championship of America was arranged between Brown and William Scharff, of Pittsburg, and the race took place July 8, 1874, on the Connecticut River, near Springfield. The course was five miles, with a turn. The race was won by Brown in 36m. 45s., beating Scharff by a few lengths. Another international contest took place at St. John, New-Brunswick, between Brown and E. Morris, of Pittsburg, Penn., Sept. 26, 1874. The race was for $2,000 a side over a five-mile course, on the Kennebeccasis, and was won by Brown in 37m. Brown is said to have been suffering in this race from the illness contracted in the contest on the Connecticut with Scharff. This is the last match in which he rowed.

THE UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

THE YEAR'S NECROLOGY—DISCUSSION OF PAPERS—WORKINGS OF THE BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, N. Y., Thursday, July 8, 1875.

Chancellor Pruyn last evening formally conferred the degree of M. D. upon Edward William Victor and Howard Lansing Walds, in behalf of the University of the State of New-York. They also received the Grey prize from the band of Secretary Woolworth. The obituary notices of Ezra Cornell and John Stanton Gould were presented by President White, of Cornell University; Prof. Benjamin Stanton, by Prof. Taylor Lewis; John C. Green and Loring Andrews, by Prof. Benjamin N. Martin; Charles B. Coventry, M. B., by M. M. Bagg, M. D.; that of Principal George W. Briggs by Rev. Charles Noble, and Principal J. Dunbar Houghton by Prof. Albert Watkins, of Adams, N. Y. After the evening adjournment the members of the convocation attended the Chancellor's reception, which was a very brilliant affair.

This morning Rev. Dr. S. Irenæus Prime, of the New-York *Observer*, discussed "The Education of Women" in a very elaborate manner. This paper drew forth a hearty discussion on the part of Prof. Russell, of Cornell, who maintained that the statements made by Dr. Prime were erroneous. The subject was also discussed by Profs. Ford and Sprague.

Hon John Eaton, of Washington, D. C., then explained the working of the National Bureau of Education. He showed the various difficulties under which the bureau labored in obtaining the educational statistics necessary to carry out the purpose of the bureau. But now, he said, arrangements have been so well effected that the trouble is comparatively nothing. He showed that this country compared admirably with any European nation in the matter of education, and that every year there was a marked advance.

Franklin B. Hough, M. D., of Louisville, presented the statement of the plan proposed on the part of the Government, and under the direction of the National Bureau of Education, for presenting the history of American colleges and universities at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, in 1876. The sentiment of the members of the convocation was that something should be done by our country to make some educational comparison with European countries. One of the plans proposed was that the officers of the various institutions should furnish some statistics relative to the founding of their particular school, with such other information as they may deem advisable. These several reports should be published, bound, and placed in the public library at the seat of General Government.

After the reports of the various committees, Assistant Secretary Daniel J. Pratt, Ph. D., read the annual annals of public education in the State of New-York, giving an account of the founding of the University of the State of New-York.

The convocation adjourned at 1 o'clock P. M., to meet one year from this month in the same place.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF INSTRUCTION.

PAPERS PRESENTED AND DISCUSSED AT YESTERDAY'S SESSION, IN PROVIDENCE, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 8.—The American Institute of Instruction met in Music Hall this morning, with a good attendance of members, President Merrick Lyon in the chair. Cordial addresses of welcome were made by D. W. Hoyt, President of the Rhode Island Institute, Mayor Doyle, and Rev. Dr. Robinson, President of Brown University, to which President Lyon made a felicitous response. Mr. J. Shaw, of the Highland Military Academy of Worcester, read an essay upon "English Pronunciation, and What Teachers Have to do About it." President Lyon was instructed to appoint committees to consider matters relating to education in connection with the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, and to suggest some expression to the institute in relation to a National Bureau of Education. Mr. A. G. Boyden, of Bridgewater, Mass., read a paper on "The Teacher as an Educator," which was discussed until adjournment at noon.

At the afternoon session a paper was read by Samuel Eliot, LL.D., of Boston, favoring the organization of school Faculties, with functions similar somewhat to college Faculties, functions not solely educational, but largely administrative. The plan suggested is for teachers to select from their number those from whom the School Committee should elect a school Faculty of not less than ten members, to bear the to School Committee the same relation as college Faculties to Trustees.

The paper was warmly commended by Prof. Greenough, of the Rhode Island Normal School, and a committee, consisting of Mr. Northend, of Middletown, Conn.; A. P. Stone, of Springfield, Mass., and H. O. Ladd, of New-Hampshire, was raised to report next year on the subject.

Mr. E. G. Coy, of Phillips Academy, Andover, read a paper which was a forcible plea for classical studies.

"The Silent Forces in Education" was the theme of a paper presented by Mr. J. F. Blackington, of Boston.

The evening session of the institute was occupied by President Gregory, of the Illinois Industrial University, who discoursed on the real problems of modern education.

THE BLACK HILLS.

THE SIOUX COMMISSION AT RED CLOUD AGENCY—THE REAL OWNERS OF THE BLACK HILLS.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The following dispatch was received this morning at the Indian Bureau from S. B. Hinman, of the Sioux Commission. The Northern Sioux referred to are wild Indians, not connected with any agency, who have not taken any part heretofore in the negotiations concerning the Black Hills, of which they are the real proprietors, as stated by Commissioner Smith:

RED CLOUD AGENCY, July 3, 1875.

Arrived here to-day. Indians in good spirits and preparing for council. From information received here we think we shall succeed in bringing in the Northern Sioux, who are now in camp on Tongue River, near the Yellowstone. It will therefore be impossible to finish the work before the end of July, nor can we be ready for the council on the Missouri River before the latter part of August. If the Indians prefer Fort Randall to Sully, will it meet your approval? (Signed,) S. B. HINMAN.

THE TEXAS FRONTIER TROUBLE.

CORTINA ON THE WAY TO THE CITY OF MEXICO—THE MEXICAN PRESS ON HIS REMOVAL FROM MATAMORAS.

GALVESTON, Texas, July 8.—A special dispatch from Brownsville to the *News* says: A force of fifty cavalry and twenty Custom-house guards, under command of Col. Parrat, escorted Cortina and the prisoners to Bagdad. They shot and hung Maurico Portigal, who had threatened to shoot an officer of the Ninth Cavalry near Matamoras. The gun-boat Juarez, with the prisoners, sailed yesterday. She had on board arms and ammunition. Permission was granted to discharge her at Brazos Santiago and bring the prisoners through Brownsville. The Mexican papers claim that the removal of Cortina will permit the authorities of Matamoras to execute the law.

MATTERS IN CANADA.

OTTAWA, July 8.—The members of the Agricultural and Art Association are in session here, arranging for the coming provincial exhibition. The cities of Kingston and Hamilton are making efforts to be represented at the Centennial.

OTTAWA, July 8.—Important dispatches were received by the Government from the Colonial Office by the last English mail. A rearrangement of treaties one and two with the Indians in and near Manitoba, will be made this Summer.

TORONTO, July 8.—The imports of coal at Toronto this season as compared with the same period last year, show a falling off of 13,865 tons.

QUEBEC, July 8.—The general election for members of the Legislature for the Province of Quebec took place yesterday, and the inauguration of the ballot system passed off in an orderly manner. Returns from outlying constituencies are not yet complete, but the indications are that the Government will have a majority.

THE CROPS IN KANSAS.

IMMENSE YIELDS IN MANY COUNTIES.

RAVAGES OF THE GRASSHOPPERS—THE COUNTIES ALONG THE MISSOURI RIVER THE SUFFERERS—THE PEOPLE IN GOOD SPIRITS—VAST PRODUCTION OF GRAIN IN OTHER SECTIONS—A CAREFUL STATEMENT OF FACTS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ATCHISON, Kan., Friday, July 2, 1875.

A journey of more than 1,200 miles through the cultivated counties of Kansas has finally landed me at this quiet little city on the banks of the Missouri River, where the first opportunity is given to pen the result of general observations as to the condition of the crops throughout the State, extent of the grasshopper ravages, &c. Atchison is one of the oldest towns in the State, the great railroad centre of the Missouri River Valley, where eight giant railways start and stretch out their iron arms over nearly 3,000 miles of fertile prairie lands. It is the home of ex-Senator Pomeroy and several other prominent politicians of the State, and a kind of starting point for all classes of business that tend toward the undeveloped country beyond. Like all other places that depend upon emigration and trade West, for business, it is dull at present, owing to a falling off in the tide seeking homes in this new land, and the general stagnation of business throughout the country. Besides, it is in the region infested with the grasshoppers, and the gardens and crops in the country adjacent have been destroyed by their ravages. Kansas, like Missouri, has a belt of counties, two deep, on its eastern boundary, along the line of the Missouri River, that have been "eaten out" by the "hoppers," and Atchison County is one of them. In some instances the ravages have extended over into the third county, but generally speaking they have been confined to Cherokee, Labetta, Crawford, Neosho, Bourbon, Allen, Linn, Anderson, Miami, Franklin, Johnson, Douglas, Wyandotte, Leavenworth, Jefferson, Shawnee, Atchison, Jackson, Doniphan, Brown, and Nemaha, which lie along or near the Missouri River. In some few of these counties, situate back furthest from the river, the devastation has not been so great as in those along the river, but all of them have suffered more or less. While traversing the whole length of this afflicted region, I was struck with the wonderful vitality of the people, and their perfect confidence in their ability to, in a great measure at least, replenish the waste places and provide the means for their easy support during the next Winter. I met a very few cases of actual suffering, and much less demoralization than one had a right to expect from the looks of the barren fields. Not a single man would say that Kansas was not a good State to live in, and each one appeared to be vieing with his neighbors as to who should soonest replenish his fields with a new crop. All along the line there was ample evidence of the busy bustle of the people, and every one was spending his best energies in the effort to regain what the "hoppers" had destroyed. It is really astonishing to see what success they are meeting with. New crops of corn from a reseeding now stand more than a foot high, looking fresh and healthy, while great fields of millet, buckwheat, and Hungarian grass just coming on, spread over the places where but a few weeks since the grasshopper had eaten out the promising first crop, giving the appearance of early Spring to the beautiful landscape. These new crops are having the benefit of delightful weather, and the rain-fall has been conducive to rapid and permanent growth, and the general belief is expressed and hope indulged that they will mature well. From present appearances it is safe to count upon such a result and to regard even the region in Kansas afflicted with the "hopper raids" as able to maintain itself without subjecting its people to any risks of want or suffering for the material necessaries of life. There is, moreover, a perfect feeling of independence on the part of the people themselves, and they express indignation that the report had gone abroad that they were likely to be objects of charity for the next year to come. They place the origin of these doleful reports with grain speculators, who, they declare concocted them to affect the price of grain. They readily admit the extent of damage done, and seek to give a fairer idea of it than I could obtain elsewhere. One old farmer of intelligence, from one of the lower counties where the hoppers hatched, said to me a few days since, in answer to an inquiry about the condition of affairs in his region, "Yes, Sir, we have suffered terribly. My crops were almost entirely destroyed, my fruit trees nearly eaten up, and my grass and clover nearly killed, and many of my neighbors fared as badly as myself, but we expect to raise fair crops yet, and to be able to take care of our own poor." This is also the testimony of many others, and I believe it to be reliable evidence, and hope it will go far toward correcting the foolish rumors that have gone out in relation to this stricken country. The truth is unpleasant enough, and I have tried to give it without any varnish, and in as plain a manner as possible. A few of the counties in each of the two States of which I have written—Kansas and Missouri—have been fearfully devastated by these pests. The work of weeks and expectations of a year have been eaten up in a day, and vegetation has been killed in some places as effectually as if a destructive fire had swept over the fertile fields, but these counties are only a very small part of the great States to which they belong, and when the giant crops of the undisturbed portions are gathered in, the sum total will be found to exceed that of any year in their history. This is especially true of Kansas, for I have just returned from the great cereal growing region of the State which, I may remark, was last year almost totally destroyed by the grasshoppers. The crops of small grain are now harvested, and in some instances, threshed, so that there can be a fair and reliable estimate made of the products of the State, especially in wheat, which is the most important small grain, owing to the failure of the crop in the East.

Taking the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad at this point for the purposes of this inquiry, the entire length of the State from its eastern to its south-western boundary was traversed. All along the route careful examinations of the harvested and harvesting crops were made, and from one end of the State to the other, outside the small grasshopper belt I have described, the crops are simply prodigious. Many fields of wheat standing four feet high would yield forty bushels per acre, and, taking the State through outside the grasshopper counties, the average yield will be fully thirty bushels to the acre, and the acreage largely in excess of that of last year. Many of the counties along the line traversed will market from 300,000 to 1,000,000 bushels of wheat this season, and many of them have never marketed a bushel before. An estimate made well within the bounds of reasonable expectations by Alfred Gray, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, a gentleman schooled in such matters and having no interest in the investigation except to get at the truth, places the number of bushels of wheat raised this year in Kansas for transportation at 13,000,000. In addition to this immense product large quantities of oats, rye, flax, &c., are added to its wealth, and an immense crop of corn will be harvested. A week since fields of corn of almost unbounded extent, standing full six feet high and well tasseled out, were a usual sight along the line of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad which carried us out through the heart of Kansas. In addition to these great crops of staple products, a large area of the minor ones were growing potatoes, onions, beets, &c., all promising an extravagant yield. Last year this whole country subject to our investigation, and which promises such great things for this season, was almost wholly devastated by the grasshoppers, and yet I have failed to find one man who does not think himself rich in his possessions here, and willing to lose one crop in five and then think himself better off than many of his brethren who till the soil further east. It is indeed time that those doleful reports about the crops in this country that have filled the newspapers for the past few weeks gave way for the truth, and the begging for sufferers in this State ceased. Kansas never had better prospects for crops than this season, and although her borders have been devastated by the grasshoppers, the grains of the inland counties have increased many fold, and the general average of the crops for the whole State will be largely in excess of that of any previous year.

A BARK ABANDONED AT SEA.

QUEBEC, July 8.—Capt. Robertson, of the ship Sirocco, arrived at this port from Genoa, reports on the 19th ult., in latitude 43° 43', longitude 47° 20', he passed the Norwegian bark Ragate, of Arundel, with fore and main masts and mizzentopmast carried away. The vessel appeared to be laden and nearly new; the bulwarks and stanchions were standing, the decks quite dry, and no marks of chafing appeared on either side to indicate a collision. There was no one on board. Night coming on and the wind freshening, Capt. Robertson did not board her.

NIAGARA FALLS TO TORONTO.

GRAND SCENES ON THE WAY—THE SENSATIONS OF THE TRAVELER—INCIDENTS OF THE TRIP—PLEASANT WEATHER THE RULE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NIAGARA FALLS, Wednesday, July 7, 1875.

If the tourist could be certain of pleasant weather, and immunity from those strong winds which are wont to visit the "lower lake region," as the Signal Service Bureau has accustomed us to call that part of Western New-York which is bounded by Lakes Erie and Ontario and Niagara River on three sides—if he could be certain of pleasant weather, I say, as in five days out of seven he may be, (if he only knew the days!) then there is no trip in the vicinity of Niagara which is better calculated to please him and to give him his money's worth, than that from Niagara Falls to Toronto. Taking the cars on the New-York Central at Niagara Falls, the visitor is quickly conveyed over the two miles between that place and Suspension Bridge, enjoying by the way many perfect views of the falls in the distance, the gigantic banks of the river, with the deep green waters that roll between, and the two suspension bridges that span the river. From the Suspension Bridge Station, the Lewiston Branch of the Central Road runs at an acute angle with the river and does not strike the latter until it has passed the Devil's Hole, some three miles and a half below the falls. Here is a grand and striking scene. For a quarter of a mile before reaching the river the railroad is tunneled through banks which overhang it to the height of upwards of fifty feet; and when the train emerges from this close and dark prison, the passenger finds himself dashing along the face of the bank on the American side, about half way from the top to the water, on the narrow shelf which was excavated for the track, and which in one place passes through a tunnel of some hundreds of feet in length. He sees from the car windows on the western side the giant Canadian bank, clothed with evergreens from top to base, and the mad waters of Niagara leaping and foaming beneath: and he sees, if he will look, on the other side, the perpendicular rocks rising far above him, threatening to crush him and the train. He sees Brock's monument, crowning Queenston Heights, just below, and the ruins of the old suspension bridge from Lewiston to Queenston, which was blown to wreck and ruin in 1864 by the frightful winds which roar down the gorge of the river; the guys having been unloosed to save them from the masses of ice which were rushing down and threatening their destruction. He sees all this, and much more, before the road-bed leaves the river, and a short circuit to the east brings him to the Lewiston Depot: but he is likely to turn pale and look back over the route, so far as he can see it, if he is then informed of the fact that for the past three miles the train has been running alone, held in check only by the brakemen, the engine having been detached and reached the Lewiston Depot ten minutes before.

Excepting the railway journey at Niagara, from the top of the bank at Prospect Park to the ferry this is the most alarming trip that I know of in the country. I can illustrate its apparent perils no better than by stating the well-known fact that the falls are about 160 feet high; that the ridge which overlooks Lewiston is about the same height, and that this altitude of 160 feet is overcome in about three miles of railroad, by far the greater part of which is laid on a narrow shelf just above the roaring flood of the river, with no wall or protection of any kind between. It seems dreadful to think of a train of passenger cars spinning down this declivity, with such frightful surroundings; but the trip has been made every day, sometimes twice a day, for almost twenty years, and no accident has yet happened to a passenger, although workmen have been injured by the falling of masses of rock from the cliffs above. The most careful supervision is required to keep the track clear of these falling rocks; and it has sometimes happened that the passage of trains has been suspended for a day or more by such accidents. The tourist is carried in a lazy omnibus, or walks, as he prefers, down the broad, elm-shaded main street of the village of Lewiston—named after Gov. Morgan Lewis—to the boat-wharf on the Niagara. Here he will take passage on the City of Toronto, a steamboat which, if not possessed of all the conveniences which the traveler meets on the Hudson River lines, is still quite comfortable for the short trip to Toronto. Sometimes there is a band aboard—I will not promise that there is always one—but I know from experience that a good dinner may always be had aboard, and he will be a hard man to please who will not count that and the general satisfaction of the trip as cheaply purchased by the small fare he has paid. For seven miles down to the mouth of Niagara River we encounter a panorama of green banks, beautiful residences, and delightful scenery generally. Pushing out from the mouth of the Niagara, past the fort, upon the broad bosom of Lake Ontario, we shall find it, usually, as still as the surface of a pond, and shall plow across it without a symptom of sea-sickness. The "long swell" or undulation of the waters, which is always noticed on the ocean, is so long and so gentle here as to excite no unpleasant sensations; and on such a calm, bright day as that on which I last took this trip, it is a real pleasure to sit on the deck and see the stout steamer cleaving her way through the still waters, here only about thirty miles from shore to shore, and to view the surface of the lake stretching away out of sight to east and west, shining under the Summer sun like a burnished shield, and dotted with sails and steamers. At this season, the traveler may take this trip and return to Niagara on the same day, and on five days out of seven, as I have already said, he may do it pleasantly, and without any trouble from the fiend of *mal de mer*. But I suppose I am bound to state the whole truth, and I will discharge my whole duty by the statement that a head wind on Lake Ontario is something that I have experienced, but never wish to again, and that after knowing experimentally what sea-sickness is on the Atlantic Ocean and on Lake Ontario, I am prepared to say that the latter, while it lasts, is quite as bad as the former. Yet what of it? Here is a most delightful and instructive trip which you may take from Niagara and return there the same day, and I declare that the man who is not willing to risk the few chances against him for a pleasant voyage had better not embark at all, but return from Lewiston to Niagara Falls by the train.

A DOG FOUR WEEKS WITHOUT FOOD.

Adolph Roda, of Rochester, lost a black and tan dog four weeks ago, and until the 4th could discover no trace of his fate. On Sunday, however, an ice-house a few rods from Mr. Roda's house, was opened, and out walked, or rather rolled, what was left of Mr. Roda's dog. Almost four weeks to a day the dog had been imprisoned in his icy dungeon, and when released he was unable to stand upon his legs. He was fed in small quantities, and by degrees seems to be regaining strength. The little fellow has demonstrated the fact that a dog can live four weeks without food. How far the ice went toward prolonging life is a part of the problem that cannot be solved. How the dog got into the ice-house is another mystery, but it is believed that he was forced into an aperture at the top by some mischievous person.

THE DROWNING ACCIDENT AT FALL RIVER.

The Fall River (Mass.) *News* gives a detailed account of the drowning accident in that city on Tuesday afternoon, by which six boys lost their lives. It seems that they and one other were bathing together, and that a strong breeze sprang up, making the water very rough, and frightening them so much that they all started for shore. The youngest, however became frightened, and asked the others to help him, and in so doing they all got into deep water, and six of them were drowned, while the other barely saved his own life by clinging to a stump. He subsequently succeeded in reaching the shore, and gave the alarm. The bodies of the unfortunate boys were recovered about 6:30 o'clock, and Coroner White was summoned, but did not deem an inquest necessary. The names of the drowned are John W. Fielding, nine years old, only child of Lawrence Fielding; William and James Jacques, aged eight years and five months, and ten years and ten months, respectively, only children of Charles Jacques; William J. Dyer, nine years and nine months old, son of William J. Dyer; George McManus, aged nine years and ten months, only son of Margaret McManus, and William F. Kane, nine years old, son of Patrick Kane. The boy who escaped was a brother of the Dyer boy mentioned above. Some of the families seem to be doubly afflicted. Mrs. Jacques, who loses two boys—all her children—has been confined to her bed for nearly eight years, and this heartrending event seems more than she can bear. Her husband is a spinner in one of the mills. Mr. Fielding, who lost his only child, is unable to get around on account of having a leg broken by being thrown from a carriage in Newport, a short time since, where he was staying in the hope of improving his health, which has been poor for some time. Mrs. McManus is a widow, and the boy lost was her only child.

PAPAL INDULGENCES.

AN EXTRAORDINARY BULL—COMPOUNDING FELONIES ALLOWABLE TO SWELL THE FUNDS OF THE CHURCH.

Writing from Rome under date of June 14, the correspondent of the Manchester *Examiner and Times* says:

"The debate on the Public Safety law in Sicily is likely to be long remembered, not only for itself but for its consequences. One of the first consequences has been the withdrawal of the Deputies of the Left *en masse* from the Chamber, and it is but too probable that we shall hear before long of awkward occurrences in Sicily. Another consequence has been the discussion raised by Deputy Taiani's speech respecting the existence in Sicily of a Papal Bull called the Bull of Composition, by which confessors are authorized to compound with their penitents for the acts of theft which the latter may have committed, on the condition that the said penitents provide themselves with the authorization of the Papal Bull and pay the sum therein required. The *Osservatore Romano* the night before last challenged Deputy Taiani to produce any copy of such a document. Last night the *Gazetta d'Italia* published such a copy, prefacing it with the following remarks: "As we have spoken on repeated occasions to demonstrate its calamitous importance, we publish it a second time for the benefit of those who may have forgotten the previous publication. The Bull which we reproduce is a copy of that of 1865, and it had a large share in the causes which impelled Palermo to the troubles of 1866. This Bull is reproduced annually, and is sold without scruple in all the cities and villages of Sicily, where agents are sent out for the express purpose by the several Episcopal curias; it is affixed to the gates of all the churches, and especially to those honored with the name of Madrici; it is authenticated by Episcopal seals, and by the signatures of the ordinaries and of the Roman Pontiff. The people crowd every year to buy it, the belief being artfully instilled into them that its validity does not extend beyond the year. They regard it as a species of amulet or talisman, and make the greatest sacrifices to obtain a copy. In Sicily you would find with difficulty a home, especially among the poorer classes, where the Bull does not exist, and where it is not kept as something sacred. To enlarge on the proofs of the existence and authenticity would be more than superfluous, the more that the *Osservatore Romano* declares that it has been published for three centuries. The organ of the Vatican seeks to represent it as not injurious, but beneficent and holy, because in its nineteen clauses, by each of which the duped consciences are induced to commit crime with the assurance of a very easy indulgence, there are expressly added artificial and absurd restrictions only intended to evade the provisions of the criminal code." The *Gazetta d'Italia* then gives the document. It bears the seal of the Apostles Peter and Paul, and the Papal arms. The copy given bears the date of Palermo, 16th October, 1865. After a somewhat long introduction, professing to furnish the *rationale* of the Bull, and the prices to be paid for the privileges conceded by the same, we have in nineteen clauses the cases in which compounding is permitted, and in which, in virtue of this Bull, those persons may compound who shall have provided themselves with the same, and have given the sums aforesaid, which the confessors are enjoined to apply to charitable purposes.

1. Compounding is allowed for evil gains obtained and acquired illicitly or by usury when the persons who have been injured, and to whom restitution would be due, cannot be stated.

2. Compounding is allowed on the interest of ecclesiastical benefices and rents, when such debt has been incurred through the neglect of reciting the canonical hours.

3. Compounding is allowed in the case of legacies of which the amount is retained by trustees who are unable to find the legatees.

4. Compounding is allowed to judges, or police magistrates, or assessors, who have received money for the purpose of giving an unjust sentence, or for the purpose of delaying a trial, to the damage of others, or who have done something else which they ought not to have done, the said judge compounding to the amount of the money which they may have received from one of the parties, but holding themselves bound to indemnify the person wronged.

5. Compounding is allowed to advocates who have betrayed their trusts to their clients for money, the said money to be paid to the Church, with the obligation to indemnify the parties wronged.

6. Compounding is allowed to false witnesses and false informers, or to those who have neglected to inform when it was their duty.

7. Compounding is allowed to all officers of the law courts, with the same condition.

8. Compounding is allowed to all judges, both lay and ecclesiastical, in temporal causes, who, even though they have given a just sentence, have accepted money for so doing.

9. Compounding is allowed to all attorneys, notaries public, and law officers, who are in the habit of taking exorbitant fees, but have forgotten the persons from whom they have taken them.

10. Compounding is allowed to those who set at liberty criminals, and who receive money for so doing, paying to the Church the sums they received, and otherwise seeking to make amends.

11. Compounding is allowed for sums obtained for unfair gambling.

12. Compounding is allowed in the case of those who assume false characters.

13. Compounding is allowed where property has been found and the requisite diligence has not been used to find the owner.

14. Compounding is allowed in the case of persons who have many articles belonging to others in their possession, and have difficulty in determining the owners.

15. Compounding is allowed for damage done to the grain, flocks or herds, pastures, vineyards, or other property.

16. Compounding is allowed to immoral women who are not public prostitutes, when they have received money or jewels for immoral purposes, and the same thing applies to men similarly situated.

17. Compounding is allowed to the vendors of adulterated wine with false measures, in the case where the dealer in wines cannot recollect the parties to whom he has sold it.

18. Compounding is allowed on all kinds of illicit business or evil gains, whether usury or unjust rewards, or in any other business or traffic, in cases where the parties compounding have forgotten the names of the parties wronged.

The nineteenth clause is the declaration of the apostolic commissary that no other form of the *Bull*, except that regularly authenticated as above, shall have the due validity.

The *Osservatore Romano*, in its defense of the Bull, stated that it continued in full force not only in Sicily, but in all parts of the world which had at any time been subject to the Spanish crown. It must, therefore, be in full force in our military dependency of Gibraltar. Let Mr. Whalley look to it.

THE WRECK OF THE POYANG—ONE HUNDRED LIVES LOST.

The Hong Kong *Press* of June 5 has the following:

"The steamer Spark, which arrived at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 2d inst., brought the sad intelligence that the Macao steamer Poyang had foundered, with a great loss of life. It appears that she left this port for Macao, as usual, on Monday, and had arrived in sight of Macao when the typhoon commenced in full force. Finding the violence of the wind too strong to turn back, at 6 o'clock she was compelled to bring up off the "Nine Islands," about six miles from the harbor, and there experienced the full force of the typhoon. The sea rapidly increased, sweeping the decks. Everything that could be was done to save the vessel, but a huge sea was breaking over, and she foundered about 11 o'clock that night. There were about 100 passengers on board, also the Captain, officers, and crew of the Portuguese vessel Santa Sancha, sold at Manila. Capt. Carroll, the chief mate, and purser, along with nearly all the passengers, have been lost. Those saved are: The first and second engineers, one passenger, (Capt. Wade,) two watchmen, two pilots, four sailors, three firemen, one Chinese passenger, and the Captain's boy, making sixteen in all. The chief engineer, Mr. Murphy, was saved by clinging to the walking-beam, from which he was picked up and taken on to Macao, where he found the harbor covered with wreckage. On the news of the sad disaster reaching Macao, the agents of the ill-fated steamer did their best to get a boat of some sort to go to the wreck, but not a single one could be got for any money. They then applied to the Governor of Macao to send out one of the Government gun-boats, and his Excellency, with commendable promptitude, ordered the Camoens to leave at once.

On the receipt of the intelligence in Hong Kong, universal regret was felt at the sad disaster. Capt. Carroll was known here by everybody and was very much respected, and passengers to Macao will miss his genial and hearty companionship. The flags of nearly all the vessels in the harbor, as well as those on the different mercantile houses, were flying at half-mast on the 2d inst., out of respect for the deceased. The only items of cargo by the Poyang given were eighteen chests of opium and fifty slabs of tin. The upper portion of the steamer is visible above water, and it is probable that her machinery may be saved. The Spark left at 2 o'clock P. M. on the 2d inst., to take the place of the Poyang. A junk arrived in Hong Kong on Wednesday, bringing on several of the Chinese survivors of the disaster. Her Majesty's steam gunboat Ringdove and the steam-tug Little Orphan were promptly dispatched to the scene of the wreck. The Portuguese gun-boat Camoens, which went first out to the wreck, arrived here on Thursday, and she reports that she passed the Poyang again, but did not see any bodies. She adds also that no survivors have been found beyond the sixteen rescued at first from the walking beam. The Peng-choa-hai also arrived on the same day, but brings no further particulars. The Chen Jat, driven on shore on the gale, came off at the high-water on Wednesday morning and proceeded to Canton slightly damaged. The Peng-chao-hai, between Lantao and the Nine Islands, picked up a Chinaman, insensible, floating on a junk's hatchway. He is supposed to have belonged to some fishing junk wrecked in the storm."

THE FOURTH IN THE SOUTH.

ADDRESSES OF A. H. STEPHENS, G. J. PILLOW, AND N. B. FORREST.

PATRIOTIC SENTIMENTS OF MR. STEPHENS ON THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION—AN INTERESTING INCIDENT IN THE HISTORY OF GEORGIA.

Our Southern exchanges are beginning to bring us full reports of interesting observances of the national independence day, which was more generally observed in that section, and apparently with heartiness and sincerity, than at any previous time since the outbreak of the war of the rebellion. The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* contains the whole of the address delivered in Atlanta by Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, which has already been briefly referred to in our telegrams. Mr. Stephens gave an historical sketch of the country since the beginning of the struggle for independence, tinged of course, but not offensively, with his peculiar political views. He then said:

"This is a centennial period! The day we celebrate is not only the ninety-ninth anniversary of the declaration of the independence of the United States, but also the 100th or centennial anniversary of the day on which Georgia, for the first time, commenced organized resistance against British taxation without representation. It was on the 4th day of July, 1775, that her duly elected delegates met in convention in Savannah, for the purpose of linking her fortunes with those of the other colonies. Doubly dear, therefore, should this commemoration be to us. A little incident attending that convention should not be forgotten while considering their other noble acts and deeds. A vessel from London, laden with 13,000 pounds of powder and other articles for the British troops, arrived at Tybee. It was determined to seize the ship and use its contents in colonial defense rather than permit them to be used for the subversion of colonial rights. It was accordingly seized by about thirty men. The cargo was secured, and 5,000 pounds of the powder were sent by the convention to their patriot brethren at Boston, who had lost the battle of Bunker Hill for want of ammunition. Among those who distinguished themselves in this exploit were Col. Joseph Habersham—whose blood flows in the veins of your reader to-day—and Ebenezer S. Platt, whose names should be handed down to posterity for their gallant deeds on that occasion."

He then alluded to the celebrations at Concord and Lexington, Baltimore and Bunker Hill, and Charlotte, N. C., "which," he said, "have recently so thrilled the hearts of the friends of constitutional liberty throughout the length and breadth of the whole land;—and which have brought the different sections into more harmonious accord by awakening the recollections of the noble deeds of a common ancestry in a common struggle for those common principles of local self-government upon which the whole structure of our institutions rests. These," he added, "are but the prelude of that grander centennial celebration of the Declaration of Independence which is to come off next year in Philadelphia." He urged with great earnestness that Georgia ought to be represented at that time and take a prominent part in the ceremonies. Dwelling upon this topic, he continued:

"I would say, let this reunion of the devotees of constitutional liberty from all the States be like that of the reunion of the children of Israel, who, after all their sufferings in captivity on account of their departure and wanderings from the principles written in the Book of the Law, assembled in Jerusalem on their great Sabbatical anniversary of the Festival of Tabernacles. This festival, as Moses had enjoined, was to take place on the first day of the seventh month in every year, besides the Sabbatical observances of it; but in their wanderings from the true faith it had been neglected by the Israelites for four hundred and ninety years. It was in their humiliation, on their return from Babylon, that they were summoned to a revival of this festival, at which the Book of the Law—their Constitution—was to be read according to the injunction of divine inspiration. It was then that all the people gathered together, as one man, near the shrines of their ancient altars, and 'spake unto Ezra, the scribe, to bring the Book of the Law of Moses, which the Lord had commanded to Israel. And Ezra, the priest, brought the law before the congregation, both of men and women, and all that could hear with understanding, upon the first day of the seventh month.' He read therefrom from the 'morning until midday,' and 'the ears of all the people were attentive unto the Book of the Law,' and 'all the people wept when they heard the words of the law.' This was done from day to day for some days. 'From the days of Joshua, the son of Nun, unto that day, had not the children of Israel done so.' Let our Centennial be of like character. Let the 'Book of the Law'—our Constitution—with the teachings and records of the fathers, and all of our common sacred oracles be brought forth, read and expounded to the vast multitudes there assembled from every State in the Union; let these ceremonies be continued and repeated for every day for a whole week, and let another procession, bearing banners, devices, symbols, and emblems of a like character with that of 1788 be again formed, and proceed from old Independence Hall, through all the wide streets of the 'City of Brotherly Love;' but let it be of an order and a character in pageantry as much higher than its prototype of 1788 as the growth and development of the country is now higher and grander than it was then. Let the same 'Federal Edifice,' which still stands, with all its stately pillars and majestic arches unbroken even by the shocks of war, be drawn, not by ten, but by thirty-eight horses, representing the number of States into whose hands the sovereign right of local self-government is now committed for safe-keeping. Let the same Star-Spangled Banner, borne along with its same symboled language, be joyously greeted everywhere with sacred pledges all round, that it shall ever, as it was intended in the beginning, wave in triumph only over 'the land of the free and the home of the brave.' If it shall be discovered, on the reading of the 'Book of the Law and the Records,' that any breach has been made on the outer walls of this 'Federal Edifice'—the temple of our common liberties—let mutual pledges be given, even if in tears, by all true friends of the Constitution there assembled, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the lakes of the North to the gulf of the South, that, shoulder to shoulder, with all of the peaceful instrumentalities at command—the judiciary and the ballot-box—they will, in the language of Lord Chatham on a similar occasion, 'stand foremost in this breach, to repair or perish in it.' What true son of the patriot sires of 1776 cannot fraternize and 'shake hands across the late bloody chasm' in a reunion of this kind? If we of the South committed error, either in judgment or policy, in our attempt to withdraw from the Union of our fathers, was it not the object, as solemnly avowed by the ablest and most earnest advocates of the measure, 'to quit the Union only to save the principles of the Constitution?' Is the object of preserving these principles less dear to us now than then? Did not Georgia, by a unanimous vote of her General Assembly, propose to her sister States during the late war to adjust all matters at issue between them upon the principles announced in the Declaration of Independence, for the commemoration of which this Centennial is to be held? Are we less devoted to these principles now than we were then?

If the gallant soldiers of the North committed error, either in judgment or policy, in preventing our withdrawal, they were doubtless equally conscientious in believing that the best way to preserve the principles of the Constitution was to preserve and perpetuate the Union. The great object with them was to maintain the integrity of the country. They had no desire to strike a single star from the constellation, but 'to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired.' This was the solemn declaration under which they bore arms. Are these principles, therefore, less dear to them now than they were then? The great cause of the strife being removed forever—as an incident rather than an object of the result—why, I again ask, cannot all true friends of constitutional liberty in every State cordially unite and harmonize in the future for the maintenance and preservation and perpetuation of the true principles of government set forth in the common Declaration of Independence? Why may there not be perfect accord between all such at the grand Centennial of the next year? Be this as it may, I insist that we of the South, lose whatever else we may, shall never, from any cause whatever, lose or forfeit our full share of the glories of the ever-memorable Fourth of July, 1776! Times change, and men often change with them, but principles never. This is eminently a Southern day, as clearly appears from that exposition of the public records just made. It is from no feeling of invidious boasting that this honor is claimed. All the colonies in the great struggle for the absolute right of local self-government, which is the seminal principle of all our institutions, acted well and nobly. But it was Virginia that made the first call for a Congress of the colonies. It was North Carolina that, singly and alone, made the first Declaration of Independence. It was Virginia that first moved the common Declaration in the Congress of Colonies. Thomas Jefferson, a son of Virginia, was the author of that common Declaration. It was the 'Old Dominion,' too, that furnished Washington—whose fame fills the world—the Commander in Chief of the colonial armies from a few days after the Battle of Bunker Hill to the crowning victory at Yorktown. This is only claiming our own. It detracts nothing from the gallantry or patriotism of the men of other sections. The period was truly one that 'tried men's souls,' and patriots, warriors, and statesmen were found in every State, equal to the crisis.

But enough. I am weary, not of the theme, but from physical exhaustion. My object, however, has been accomplished. I have shown you, at least, how my whole soul is enlisted in these centennial celebrations, with a view to awakening the remembrance, not only of the names of the statesmen and warriors of the Revolutionary period, but of the principles for which they strove and fought in every State, from New-Hampshire to Georgia. All honor, then, now, and forever, to the memory of the men who, by their deeds in the council chambers or on the battle-fields, achieved our independence, and like honor, now and forever, to the principles upon which that Independence was founded!"

GENS. FORREST AND PILLOW.

REMARKABLE SCENES AT THE CELEBRATION IN MEMPHIS—THE COLORED PEOPLE HEARING AND APPLAUDING THE EX-CONFEDERATE GENERALS.

The celebration of the natal day of the Republic in Memphis, Tenn., was marked by some extraordinary scenes, not least remarkable of which was the gathering of negro societies and clubs who had specially invited Gens. N. B. Forrest and Gideon J. Pillow and other former Confederates to address them. The Memphis *Appeal* estimates that at least 5,000 colored people were in attendance, and says that, after the address of welcome from President Henley, of one of the negro societies, a representative of the colored ladies advanced to where Gen. Forrest was standing and presented him with a bouquet, saying: "Mr. Forrest, allow me to present you this bouquet as a token of reconciliation and an offering of peace and good-will." The little incident was greeted with much applause, and Gen. Forrest, taking the bouquet, said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I accept the flowers as a memento of reconciliation between the white and colored races of the Southern States. I accept it more particularly as it comes from a colored lady, for if there is any one on God's earth who loves the ladies, I believe it is myself. [Applause and laughter.] This day is a day that is proud to me, having occupied the position that I did for the past twelve years, and been misunderstood by your race. This is the first opportunity I have had during that time to say that I am your friend. I am here a representative of the Southern people, one more slandered and maligned than any man in the nation. I will say to you and to the colored race that the men who bore arms and followed the flag of the Confederacy are, with very few exceptions, your friends. I have an opportunity of saying what I have always felt—that I am your friend, for my interests are your interests, and your interests are my interests. We were born on the same soil, breathe the same air, and live in the same land. Why, then, can we not live as brothers? I will say that when the war broke out I felt it my duty to stand by my people. When the time came I did the best I could, and I don't believe I flickered. I came here with the jeers of some white people, who think that I am doing wrong. I believe that I can exert some influence and do much to assist the people in strengthening fraternal relations, and shall do all in my power to bring about peace. It has always been my motto to elevate every man—to depress none. I want to elevate you to take positions in law offices, in stores, on farms, and wherever you are capable of going. I have not said anything about politics to-day. I don't propose to say anything about politics. You have a right to elect whom you please; vote for the man you think best, and I think, when that is done, that you and I are freemen. Do as you consider right and honest in electing men for office. I did not come here to make you a long speech, although invited to do so by you. I am not much of a speaker, and my business prevented me from preparing myself. I came to meet you as friends, and welcome you to the white people. I want you to come nearer to us. When I can serve you I will do so. We have but one flag, one country; let us stand together. We may differ in color, but not in sentiment. Use your best judgment in selecting men for office, and vote as you think right. Many things have been said about me which are wrong, and which white and black persons here, who stood by me through the war, can contradict. I have been in the heat of battle when colored men asked me to protect them. I have placed myself between them and the bullets of my men, and told them they should be kept unharmed. Go to work, be industrious, live honestly, and act truly, and when you are oppressed I'll come to your relief. I thank you, ladies and gentlemen, for this opportunity you have afforded me to be with you, and to assure you that I am with you in heart and in hand. [Prolonged applause.]

Gen. Gideon J. Pillow was then introduced, and made quite a lengthy address. He said he had accepted their invitation from a sense of duty to the country, and as a proof that the white race feel an interest in the welfare of the colored race. He added, further, that he was not a candidate for any office, and never expected to seek their votes. Then he proceeded to advise them as to their course in the future, and, although promising to avoid all partisan political questions, naturally found it extremely difficult to do so. We quote a portion of his address, as follows:

The late great civil war of the States resulted in your emancipation. No nation, in ancient or modern times, engaged in civil war, ever mustered such armies or fought such battles as did the people of this great Republic. In the latter part of this war many of your race were drawn into the Federal armies. That Government offered you your freedom. To accept the offer was but natural. Many of the Southern leaders were in favor of making you a like offer. But that policy did not prevail, and by your arms you helped to achieve your own emancipation. President Lincoln's emancipation proclamation was the first official recognition of your rights to freedom. The triumph of the Federal arms gave force and permanency to the emancipation proclamation of the President. The several amendments to the Federal Constitution, since adopted, placed your freedom and your civil and political rights under the protection of that instrument and of the Federal Government. Your rights and those of the white race are thus put upon the same footing. You and I are equal before the law. All the powers of that Government are pledged for your enjoyment of the liberty and the rights guaranteed by the Constitution. The white race, in the war of the Revolution, achieved their own independence and established this Government. That Government gave you your liberties. You were taken from your former owners by its strong arm, and at the cost of millions of its treasure and oceans of the blood of the white race, and you were made the equal before the law of the richest and greatest of the white race. No power on the earth could re-enslave you. You have been told by bad men that the white race of the South are your enemies, and that they would re-enslave you. This is false. No man of truth and honor would tell you so. The white race of the South are your natural friends. In the late civil war the white race in the South were engaged in deadly conflict with the Government, growing out of disputed constitutional questions—questions involving the rights of the States and the powers of the General Government. They would have prevented your emancipation if they could, but the white race in the South was itself overcome and conquered by the great armies of the Government. While your former owners would have prevented your emancipation, yet they would not now re-enslave you if it were left to their own free will. Those who tell you otherwise utter a calumny on the white race, and they know it to be a calumny. Having thus had conferred upon you, at a cost in blood and treasure so great, the priceless boon of liberty, it remains to be seen whether your race will appreciate this great act of beneficence on the part of the nation, and prove yourselves worthy the liberties of American citizenship. In the history of the human family there is no instance recorded of a Government, at such a cost to its people and treasure, emancipating a race of people and elevating it to full citizenship. To fulfill your duties to this Government, you should always bear to it true allegiance. But this is not your whole duty. You should obey all its laws; you should be sober and industrious people, and by your energy and frugal habits you should add to the aggregate wealth of the nation, and acquire for yourselves the necessaries and comforts of life. If you should be idle and indolent, or dissipated, you will become paupers and vagabonds. All of that class will prove themselves unfit for liberty. The Government has given you your liberties, and conferred upon you the full citizenship which was the birthright of the white race. It can do no more for you. It cannot place you in ease and wealth. These things can be acquired by you, as they are by the industrious and frugal of the white race. By industry, sobriety, and frugal habits every man in the enjoyment of good health can acquire the necessaries and comforts of life. Intelligence is power, and, when combined with frugal and industrious habits, it is wealth. The value of intelligence cannot be overestimated. You need most the means of education. The grown up of your race are advancing and have advanced in intelligence very much since your emancipation. The education of the people is the duty of the States in which you are citizens. That does not pertain to the powers and duty of the Federal Government. The white race of Tennessee have, by their own free will, voted a tax upon their property to raise the means of educating the rising generation of the white and black races. While by law the State keeps the schools for the races separate, it gives equal advantages to each race. The fact that the white race thus taxes the property owned by it to educate your children, is evidence of the conviction on the mind of that race that they are interested in your intelligence as a race. It is an acknowledgment that the two races have a common interest in each other and in each other's welfare. Intelligence, with industrious and virtuous habits, will certainly beget respectability and social position. Social position and respectability can be won by any of you, but these the Government cannot confer. It has not and cannot confer these upon any of the white race. It is the fruits of moral worth. This is not and cannot be made a legal right. Equal and just laws, with a great and powerful Government to enforce them, we now have. Next to these equal and just laws is an honest administration of the laws. Honest and capable laws are essential, and the only means of preserving the rights and liberties of the people. Where these officers are chosen by popular vote, as they are in this Government, the responsibility resting on the voting population is very great. The highest duty you owe your country, as citizens in the exercise of the elective franchise, is to vote for none but honest and capable men for any office. My advice would be to discard all partisan views, to disband all colored political organizations. * * * The great want of your race now is homes—land to cultivate which is your own. We have in the South land in great abundance for ten times the whole population of the South. We have all the open land which was cultivated before your emancipation. We have open land enough to furnish you all with good homes and to cultivate, if it was properly distributed. It is all of good quality. An industrious man could make a good living on any of it. Vast quantities of these lands are now uncultivated and are the richest in the world. This land belongs mostly to the white race. You arrayed yourselves and your influence against them. You became active politicians, and sought to rule and oppress the Southern people by your Yankee friends. They have ruled and ruined the country since the war, and by your support. You organized your whole race in hostility to the Southern people. To counteract this, the white race organized against you all nationalities. This color-line was a line to fight over and across. Matters had nearly reached that point. If that issue becomes general all over the South it must result in the destruction of your race. With the assumption of your natural position of friends and allies of the Southern white people, the legislation of the South would become friendly toward your people. Left to themselves, the white race, having a direct interest in your welfare and prosperity, would seek by just laws to advance your interests and to qualify you for good citizens. Without the labor of your race the great body of the land in the South would go uncultivated. Without this land to cultivate you could not live. There is, therefore, a dependence between the races—the one on the other—which makes the prosperity of either impossible without the well-being of the other. If you cease your hostility to the white race of the South, and fall into the general policy and intents of the South, and identify yourselves in interest with them, and vote for none but honest and capable men for office, we would correct the abuses which have crept into every department of business. The wisest statesmanship would adopt measures which would in the end enable you to get homes of your own and land to cultivate. The Federal and State Governments are equally interested in the people, who are citizens of both, having permanent homes, and in their prosperity and well-being, and in the aggregate wealth which good citizenship, industry, and a thrifty and permanently fixed population, identified with the soil, will be sure to beget. Liberty, with the means of comfortable livelihood, is a great blessing: liberty with pauperism means the jail, the work-house and the penitentiary system of slavery. Liberty of this last kind is but a name—a delusion. It is a condition of dependence so nearly akin to slavery as to have but little practical value. My colored friends, give up politics as a pursuit. It only pays the officeholders. It does not feed and clothe your wife and children. That man is your best friend who tells you how to return to your friendly relations with your old friends and neighbors, and who points out the way to you of solid prosperity, and who proposes to adopt laws friendly to your interests.

RELIC OF A LOST STEAMER.

REMAINS OF MAJOR WALKER, OF THE STEAMER GEORGE S. WRIGHT, THOUGHT TO HAVE BEEN FOUND.

Mr. M. P. Berry writes from Fort Wrangle, Alaska, under date of May 25, to the Portland (Oregon) *Bulletin*, giving the following account of the finding of a dead body by an Indian, which is supposed to be the remains of Major Walker, of the lost steamer George S. Wright:

A few days since Mr. George Dickinson, whose residence and place of business is How Can, Prince of Wales Archipelago, furnished the following information: On or about the 12th inst., an Indian of the Hydah tribe, found on the outside of Kiking Point—one of the outermost islands of the group to the westward—a portion of the skeleton of a man lashed to a plank; that portion of the frame still remaining on the plank consisted of part of the ribs, back bone, part of the skull, and one thigh bone. Around the centre of the remains was the waistband of his pantaloons with one pocket attached thereto, from which pocket the Indian extracted $40 in gold and silver, a bunch of small keys, a large sleeve-button, purple setting. The skeleton was enwrapped in the largest portion of a United States officer's military dress coat. The Indian informed Mr. Dickinson that he cut the bones loose from the plank and wrapped them in the overcoat, after cutting off a portion of the lower part of the sleeves, and carried them back into the edge of the timber, dug a hole and put them therein, reserving to himself the money, button, keys, and cut sleeves. Mr. Dickinson secured from the Indian one half-dollar of the money and the cloth from the sleeves of the coat, which he kindly turned over to me. The cloth is dark blue in color, trimmed with gold lace, one cuff, two officers' cuff buttons, buttoned, the lower button gone; three buttons three inches from the end of the sleeve; next the hand, from each button, two stripes of gold lace, the two double stripes nearest the buttoned opening of the sleeve perfect, but corroded; the third double stripe worn off. The other piece of sleeve contains the three buttons, two double stripes of lace and another portion under the middle button. This last mentioned lace and buttons show that an attempt has been made to brighten them. The cloth is well preserved considering the length of time it must have been immersed and then afterward exposed to the variable weather of the latitude where found. The conclusion that my informant has come to is that it is the remains of one of the United States officers that was lost in the steamer George S. Wright. He is the last white man who boarded that steamer before it was wrecked, he having hailed her about 3 o'clock of the afternoon previous to the night she was lost.

THE HOOSAC TUNNEL ROUTE.

The Boston *Traveller* of the 7th inst. says:

"There are still difficulties in the way of the establishment of the Hoosac Tunnel route. The legislation, since the award of a contract to the Shanlys, has given rise to serious complications. There is but one thing the people will be satisfied with, the immediate utilization of the tunnel for business purposes. The failure to proceed under the act of 1873 and 1874 cannot but cause great complaint on the part of the people. The act of 1875 restored, in a degree, the confidence of the people, and now we are told of the difficulties in the way, arising from the acts and decisions of past Governors and Councils, that will prevent the practical working of the tunnel route for this season, and perhaps for many subsequent seasons, or as long as it may please the Legislature to change, alter, or amend the provisions of the act of 1875.

TWEED'S AFFAIRS.

The order to show cause why the order of arrest for William M. Tweed on the $6,000,000 civil suit should not be vacated, or the $3,000,000 bail reduced, granted on motion of the defendant's counsel by Judge Donohue, and withdrawn by them recently, was yesterday renewed by Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, on motion of Messrs. Field and Deyo. The order granted by Judge Barrett is like that of Judge Donohue, already published in THE TIMES.

Mr. Thomas Hagan obtained yesterday, on application to Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, the vacation of *lis pendens* on a certain piece of property attached as belonging to William M. Tweed, which Mr. Hagan proved to be his own. The property is a lot in Eighty-third street, 331 feet east of Ninth avenue. Mr. Hagan showed that he had no dealings with Tweed in buying the lot, and that the purchase was bona fide.

FAILURE OF A WALL STREET OPERATOR.

The failure of Mr. Jacob Rubino to meet his engagements caused considerable trouble in Wall street yesterday. His embarrassments were brought about by the sharp decline in gold, caused by the news from Washington about the purchase of silver and the reduction in the Bank of England rate of discount. In consequence of his failure the clearings at the Gold Exchange Bank were delayed over an hour. Mr. Rubino also had some 20,000 shares of Western Union and Lake Shore, which were sold out privately during the day. The amount of gold involved was about $2,000,000, and the losses incurred were not large and will probably not cause any failures.

A FREAK OF LIGHTNING.

During the thunder storm on Tuesday evening a house owned by Mrs. Farron, and occupied by a Mrs. Cooper and family, at the corner of First avenue and Fourth street, Mount Vernon, was struck and very badly damaged by lightning. The electric fluid first struck a large willow-tree in front of the house, a portion of the fluid passing down the trunk of the tree to the bottom, and leaving a deep groove. Another portion passed along a projecting branch, and from its end entered the dwelling, tearing off the gutter and clapboards outside and the lath and plaster within. A large pier glass, which was hanging in the front room between two windows, was broken to atoms, and pieces of the glass were driven into the wood-work. The interior of the house presented a scene of devastation. Mrs. Cooper had just risen from her seat at the window to attend to her baby in another part of the room, and thereby probably saved her life. As it was, she and the baby were stunned by the shock, but soon recovered.

BURNED IN A POND OF LYE.

Marshall Davis, a colored man, of No. 205 West Twentieth street, in the employ of A. C. La Mott, of No. 122 Pearl street, while driving a team and truck through West Tenth street yesterday afternoon passed through a pond of water near the dock of the White Star Line of steamers. In this pond the soda-ash used in cleaning the boilers of the steamers is deposited, and the water is so thoroughly impregnated with it as to become a very powerful lye. The horses slipped and fell in the pond, scattering the lye over the driver and themselves. Davis was badly burned about the face and head. His left eye was almost entirely destroyed. He was attended by Dr. Walker, and was afterward taken to Bellevue Hospital. The horses were so badly burned as to be useless, and they were killed by employes of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

THE STOLEN BRIG.

The case of David Lawson and others, who are charged with stealing the brig Mary Chilton, was continued yesterday before United States Commissioner Shields. J. A. Syperick, the master of the brig, testified that Lawson, who was his first mate, had previous to this affair always acted like a good officer. William H. Harvey, of Baltimore, a passenger on the brig, testified that when he found Lawson preparing to run the brig out of the harbor of St. Andreas, he asked him where the Captain was, and desired to be put ashore, and that Lawson replied that he was the Captain, and was going to make money, and refused to allow the witness to go. The witness further testified that when the brig was one day out of port, he took the helm from Barrett, one of the crew, and attempted to steer the vessel back, but that Lawson took the helm from him. The case will be resumed next Monday.

BOWDOIN COLLEGE.

BRUNSWICK, Me., July 8.—At a meeting of the Bowdoin College Board this morning the following honorary degrees were conferred: LL. D., Prof. George W. Greene, of Cornell University; John C. Dodge, of Cambridge, Mass.; Jarvis W. Perry, of Salem, Mass. D. D., Rev. Javen R. Mason, of Thomaston. A. M., Rev. Parker Jacques.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

Copies for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE; also, at THE TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY. PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

Lundborg's California Water For the Toilet and Bath. A delightful substitute for Cologne or Bay Rum. Fragrant and refreshing.

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Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st. Established 1815. LABEL PRINTERS.

DIED.

BARNUM.—Suddenly, on the night of the 7th inst. of heart disease, WILLIAM R. BARNUM, in the 57th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday afternoon, 10th inst., at 1:30 o'clock, from the residence of his brother, Charles Barnum, No. 41 Ormond place, Brooklyn.

BACKUS.—At Chatham village, N. Y., on Thursday morning, July 8, ELENORA J., wife of Ebenezer Backus, and daughter of the late John and Eliza A. Ambler.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence at Chatham village, on Sunday, 11th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Trains by Harlem Railroad leave 42d st. at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. on Saturday.

BENEDICT.—On Monday, July 5, at Saratoga Springs, New-York, HENRY M. BENEDICT, Esq., formerly of Albany, N. Y.

BOOTH.—July 8, 1875, LOUISA A., relict of Zalmon Booth, in the 75th year of her age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of Mrs. S. W. Booth, No. 138 Madison av., on Saturday, the 10th inst., at 10:30 A. M.

BRIGGS.—On Wednesday, July 7, 1875, HARRIET L., wife of Russell J. Briggs, and daughter of T. Bonesteel.

Funeral on Friday, July 9, at 3 o'clock P. M., from No. 179 East 73d st.

DOW.—Suddenly, at Wakefield, N. H., REBECCA MARIA, widow of Josiah Dow, formerly of Brooklyn, in the 92d year of her age.

FRISBIE.—July 7, after a lingering illness, which she bore with Christian resignation, MRS. MARY G. FRISBIE, wife of Capt. Charles H. Frisbie, aged 54 years.

Funeral from the residence of Minor R. Frisbie, No. 311 West 28th st., on Saturday, 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

☞ New-Haven, Hartford, and Boston papers please copy.

GOODNOW.—In Brooklyn, E. D., July 8, EDWARD SPENCER, infant son of Edward K. and Hattie M. Goodnow, aged 1 year and 8 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of the parents, No. 115 Lee av., on Saturday, July 10, at 2 o'clock.

HARDLEY.—On Tuesday evening, July 6, MARGARETTA PERSSE, wife of J. Wheeler Hardley, and eldest daughter of the late Dudley and Margaretta Persse.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 439 West 22d st., on Friday, July 9, at 11 A. M.

HASELTINE.—In Rome, Italy, July 1, of diphtheria, CHARLES MARSHALL HASELTINE, in the 9th year of his age, son of William S. and Helen M. Haseltine.

HUGGINS.—In Glasgow, Scotland, Sunday, June 20, WILLIAM B. HUGGINS.

JONES.—EDWARD JONES, at his farm in White Plains. Notice of funeral hereafter.

KINGSLAND.—On Tuesday, July 6, OSWALD, only son of Daniel and Sophia Kingsland, in the 21st year of his age.

His friends and those of the family are invited to attend the funeral at Grace Church on Friday morning at 9:30 o'clock, without further notice.

PEELE.—On Thursday, Mrs. FRANCES, widow of Thomas Peele, in her 77th year.

The funeral will take place on Saturday at 3:30 P. M. from the residence of her son, Robert Peele, on the corner of Midland and Linden avs., Bloomfield, N. J. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice. Carriages will be in waiting to meet the 2 o'clock train from New-York.

PARKER.—Services commemorative of Mr. JOHN G. PARKER will be held in the First Presbyterian Church, Bergen, Jersey City, Sabbath, July 11, at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

PIRSSON.—On Thursday, July 8, at the residence of his father, John W. Pirsson, No. 14 West 37th st., AUGUSTUS COE PIRSSON, in the 24th year of his age.

Funeral at Trinity Chapel, West 25th st., on Monday the 12th inst., at 10:30 A. M.

ROLFE.—At San Francisco, Cal., June 8, of consumption, RICHARD AUGUSTINE ROLFE, late of New-York, son of Mrs. Jane and the late Augustine Rolfe, in the 44th year of his age.

SLOANE.—On Thursday, July 8, WILLIAM SLOANE, of the firm of Sloane, Black & Co., in his 42d year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 72 West 53d st., on Saturday, July 10, at 10 o'clock A. M.

VAN WAGENEN.—At Clifton Springs, N. Y., on Thursday morning, July 8, 1875, SARAH BLEECKER, wife of W. F. Van Wagenen, of Newark, N. J., and daughter of the late Garrat N. Bleecker, of this City.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO PRESERVE THE TEETH, USE BROWN'S CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE. For sale by all druggists: 25 cents a bottle.

AS A FAMILY LINIMENT, BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment is invaluable. Immediate relief will follow its use in all cases of pain in the stomach, bowels, or side; rheumatism, colic, colds, sprains, and bruises. For internal and external use.

MORE PEOPLE, ADULTS AND CHILDREN, are troubled with worms than would be supposed by those who are not physicians. A poor appetite to-day, and a ravenous one to-morrow, often result from these pests, whose existence is never dreamed of. Eat BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS or Worm Lozenges, and if the cause be worms, you will be cured.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES of Sunday next will be even more interesting than usual. It will contain fresh extracts from the latest magazines, both foreign and domestic, and liberal selections from the newest books. There will be several original articles, on popular topics, written expressly for its columns. It will also contain the continuation of

MR. THOMAS HARDY'S NEW STORY,
THE HAND OF ETHELBERTA.
THE HAND OF ETHELBERTA.
THE HAND OF ETHELBERTA.

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The Sunday Edition of THE NEW-YORK TIMES has the largest circulation of any respectable Sunday journal in the United States.

Mr. R. D. BLACKMORE, author of "Cradock Nowell," "The Maid of Sker," "Alice Lorraine," and "Lorna Doone," will also contribute to the columns of THE TIMES during the Summer.

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PRIVATE LIBRARY.

Now on exhibition at the Clinton Hall Sale rooms, to be sold by auction FRIDAY EVENING, July 9, at 7:30 o'clock, a PRIVATE LIBRARY OF ILLUSTRATED AND STANDARD WORKS, comprising many valuable editions.

The Messrs. LEAVITT Auctioneers.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The Mails for Europe for the week ending Saturday, July 10, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY at 12 M.; on WEDNESDAY at 5 A. M.; on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M. and on SATURDAY at 8 and 11:30 A. M. T. L. JAMES, P. M.

THERE IS BUT ONE OPINION RESPECTING MILK OF MAGNESIA among those who have either experienced or witnessed its effects in cases of Sour Stomach, Dyspepsia, Headache, Gout, and Gravel, viz.: that it is a sovereign remedy for those disorders. It is also an excellent Aperient. Sold by all druggists.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York. N. B.—Special attention paid to "estates," conveyancing, and City collection.

IN DULL TIMES MEN CHANGE BUSINESS —An examination at No. 737 Broadway will show what you ought to do.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER, NO. 37 NASSAU ST.—On MONDAY, at 10:30 o'clock large sale of Household Furniture.

$50 TO $10,000 HAS BEEN INVESTED IN Stock Privileges, and paid 900 per cent. profit "How to Do It," a book on Wall st., sent free. TUMBRIDGE & CO., Bankers, No. 2 Wall st., New-York.

POLITICAL.

FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A meeting will be held at No. 521 Grand st. THIS (Friday) EVENING, July 9, at 8 o'clock. E. S. NEWINS, President.

DANIEL QUINN, Secretary.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 8.—Cattle—Receipts to-day 1,309 head, making total supply for the week thus far 7,106 head, or 418 cars, (277 cars being through consignments, balance on sale here,) against 467 cars for same time last week and 379 cars for corresponding week last year. No market to-day; not sufficient sales since last report to give quotations. Fresh arrivals, all through consignments, 8 cars of which are held for shipment to-morrow, which will leave yards, excepting a few lots of odds and ends, bare of stock. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 2,000 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 8,800 head, against 8,400 head for the same time last week, and 11,400 head for same week last year. Market opened moderately active to-day at strong prices for the opening of the week, and a shade advance on some of the best lots; about 2,500 head disposed of, a fair proportion being for the Eastern trade, leaving only 2 cars in the yards unsold, which will probably be shipped East to-day, leaving the yards bare of stock; sales, 2,400 Ohio clipped Sheep, averaging 76, 91, and 107 lb., at $4 43, $4 75, and $5 62½; 100 Canada Lambs, averaging 60 lb., at $7 75. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 2,400 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 9,700 head, against 9,290 head for the same time last week, and 13,300 head for the same time last year; but little stock offering to-day; demand limited; sales of Yorkers at $7 25@$7 35; heavy Hogs, $7 35@$7 40; 300 head of all kinds were disposed of, leaving the yards bare of stock.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 8.—Cattle dull, weak, and irregular, prices tending strongly downward; receipts, 2,500 head; through Texans, $1 75@$3 50; shipping, $4 50@$6 75; choice, $6; shipments, 2,000 head. Hogs—Receipts, 18,000 head; fairly active; weak; 10c.@15c. lower. Bacon—grades, $7@$7 15; heavy, $6 75@$7; range of prices, $6 75@$7 20; shipments, 6,000 head. Sheep nominally unchanged; receipts, 250 head.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 8.—Cotton—Demand fair; Middling, 15¼c.; Low Middling, 14¼c.; Good Ordinary, 13c.; net receipts, 44 bales; gross receipts, 360 bales; exports to France, 1,641 bales; coastwise, 85 bales; sales, 700 bales; stock, 30,136 bales.

CHARLESTON, July 8.—Cotton steady; Middling, 14⅝c.@14⅞c.; Low Middling, 14¼c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅝c.@13¾c.; net receipts, 221 bales; exports coastwise, 198 bales; sales, 60 bales; stock, 6,035 bales.

MOBILE, July 8.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Middling, 14½c.@14⅝c.; Low Middling, 14c.; Good Ordinary, 13½c.; net receipts, 20 bales; exports coastwise, 513 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 1,611 bales.

SAVANNAH, July 8.—Cotton nominal; Middling, 14¼c.; Low Middling, 14c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅜c.; net receipts, 72 bales; exports, coastwise, 220 bales; stock, 1,714 bales.

GALVESTON, July 8.—Cotton steady; Middling, 14⅝c.; Low Middling, 13½c.; Good Ordinary, 12¾c.; net receipts, 111 bales; sales, 19 bales; stock, 8,439 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 8—12:30 P. M.—The Directors of the Bank of England at their meeting to-day fixed the minimum rate of discount at the bank at 3 ₩ cent. Consols for money, 93 15-16; for the account, 94; United States 5-20 bonds, 1867, 106¾; Erie Railway Shares, 13¼.

2 P. M.—Consols for money, 94 1-16; for the account, 94 3-16.

3 P. M.—The specie in the Bank of England has increased £85,000 during the past week. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3 ₩ cent., which is the same as the bank rate. Consols for money, 94 3-16; for the account, 94 5-16.

3:30 P. M.—The proportion of the bank reserve to liability, which last week was 39 ₩ cent., is now 42½ ₩ cent. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £85,000.

4 P. M.—Consols for money, 94 3-16; for the account, 94¼. Erie Railway Shares, 13¼.

FRANKFORT, July 8.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 98⅜.

PARIS, July 8.—The specie in the Bank of France has decreased 16,144,000f. during the past week. Rentes, 63f. 95c.

LIVERPOOL, May 8—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quieter; Middling Uplands, 7¼d.; Middling Orleans, 7 7-16d.; sales, 12,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export. Cotton to arrive easier; sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable July and August, at 7 3-16d.; sales of shipment of the new crop, on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, at 7 7-16d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable August and September, at 7 3-16d.; do. nothing below Low Middling, deliverable August and September, at 7¼d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable August and September, at 7⅜d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Cheese, 56s. ₩ cwt. for new. Lard, 58s. 6d. ₩ cwt. Bacon, 51s. 9d. ₩ cwt. for Long Clear Middles.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 6,900 bales were American.

5:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable August and September at 7 3-16d.; do., do. deliverable September and October at 7 5-16d.; sales of shipments of the new crop on the basis Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, at 7½d.

LONDON, July 8—12:30 P. M.—Sugar, on the spot, 23s. 6d. for No. 12 Dutch Standard; afloat, 23s.@23s. 6d. for do. Refined Petroleum, 8½d.@8¾d. ₩ gallon.

Evening.—Hops dull. The condition of the crop is favorable, with the prospect of a large yield. California Hops are quoted at £6 10s.@£7. American States Hops, £5 15s.@£6 5s. Common Resin, 5s.@5s. 3d. ₩ cwt. Linseed-oil, 24s. 3d. ₩ cwt. Spirits of Turpentine, 21s. 9d.@22s. ₩ cwt.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The only sale effected at the Exchange yesterday, Thursday, July 8, was one by Richard V. Harnett, who, by order of the Supreme Court, in partition, G. M. Stevens, Esq., Referee, sold the two-story and attic brick house, with lot 24.1 by 100, No. 118 Varick street, east side, 48.2 feet south of Dominick street, for $8,800, to Benjamin B. Johnston. The following legal auctions were postponed: Sale by R. V. Harnett of a house and lot on Madison avenue, south of Fifth-eighth street, adjourned to to-day; sale by E. H. Ludlow & Co. of the premises Nos. 125 and 127 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, adjourned to the 20th inst.; and sale by William Kennelly of a house and lot on Morton street, west of Bedford street, adjourned to the 27th inst. No other business was transacted.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The sales announced for to-day at the Exchange are as follows:

By J. Johnson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. H. Holmes, Esq., Referee, of the property on the south-east corner of Hudson and Leonard streets, known as Nos. 86, 88, 90, 92, and 94 Hudson street and No. 6 Leonard street, embracing a plot of land 90.7 by 100.2 by 58 by 78.11, with two four-story brick, two two-story brick, and one three-story brick buildings.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 100.8, on West Eighty-eighth street, north side, 150 feet west of Eighth avenue. Also, similar sale, Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee of a tract of land containing 2 609-1,000 acres at Mount Washington, in Twelfth Ward, New-York, part of the farm of Samuel Thompson. Also, a plot in the Twelfth Ward, fronting on the Hudson River and adjoining the lands of Elisha Brooks. Also, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, S. H. Olin, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 9 by 52.4 by 17.8 by 24.9 by 19, No. 128 Delancey street, north side, 26 feet west of Norfolk street.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. H. Schell, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Thirtieth street, 175 feet east of Twelfth avenue.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. S. Morriam, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20 by 95, on Madison avenue, west side, 25.5 feet south of Fifty-eighth street.

THE BUILDING RECORD.

During the past week plans for new buildings have been submitted for approval at the department, No. 2 Fourth avenue, W. W. Adams, Superintendent, as follows:

West Fifty-seventh street, Nos. 24 and 26, one Bellville stone first-class dwelling, five stories, 50 by 82; Oliver Harriman, owner.

One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street, north side, 650 feet east of Willis avenue, two frame dwellings, three stories, 12.6 by 50; Margaret Dixon, owner.

East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, 60 feet east of First avenue, rear, one brick factory and stable, two stories, 38 by 18; Behring & Diehl, owners.

Third avenue, south-west corner Forty-eighth street, one Dorchester-stone store and French flat, five stories, 25.9 by 75; J. & L. Seasongood, owners.

Forty-eighth street, south side, 75 feet west of Third avenue, four brown-stone French flats, each four stories, 17 6 by 66; J. & L. Seasongood, owners.

Lexington avenue, south-west corner Ninety-first street, one first-class dwelling, three stories, 20.8 by 44; Gen David Morrison, owner.

Fulton, William, and Ann streets, ten first-class stores, brick, 20 by 60, 21 by 50, 21 by 66, each five stories, estimated cost $200,000; A. J. Kerwin, owner.

Tenth avenue, No. 153, corner of Nineteenth street, one brick store and tenement, four stories, 23 by 60; Henry Flack, owner.

East Fifty-ninth street, west side, 75 feet east of First avenue, five brick tenements, each four stories, 25 by 60; McDonald & Moran, owners.

Tenth avenue, No. 367, (rear,) one brick stable, two stories, 25 by 35; Isaac Taylor, owner.

Fourth avenue, west side, 75 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, one third-class store, one story, 50 by 40; J. J. Sperry, owner.

Water street, No. 377, one brick office, one story, 10 by 20; Alfred Barber, owner.

Washington street, west side, 75 feet south of Bank street, one brick tenement, four stories, 25.9 by 55; A. Mitchell, owner.

Estimated cost of erection of the thirty buildings enumerated, (exclusive of value of lots,) $399,400. Plans were also submitted for the alteration of twenty-five buildings at an estimated cost of $42,400.

EXCHANGE SALES, THURSDAY, JULY 8.

NEW-YORK.

By Richard V. Harnett.

1 two story and attic brick house and lot, No. 118 Varick st., e. s., 48.2 ft. s. of Dominick st., lot 24.1x100	$8,800

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, July 7.

Houston st., s. s., 79.6 ft. w. of Sheriff st., 19.10 x100; Christian Schlettenhard to Louisa Melching	$15,500
Sullivan st., No. 77, 25x100; John Tompkins to Jost Hemsen	9,500
Wooster st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Houston st., 23 x100; W. L. Warwick to Robert Warwick	15,000
Watt st., n. s., 40 ft. w. of Washington st., 20x 50; L. A. Loew to Mary, wife of Leopold Miller	9,500
11th st., n. s., 225.4 ft. w. of 1st av., 25.2x3.8x 6x39.6x25x24.4x100.5; Selim Marks to Henry Hugo	1,200
43d st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d av., 50x100.5; Joseph Guillier to Sophie, wife of Charles A. Buddensiek	12,000
55th st., s. s., 108 ft. e. of 4th av., 18.9x 100.5; W. E. King to Matilda, wife of James J. Kelso	27,000
79th st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 4th av., 50x102.2; Mathew Leavy to Anne O'Neill	30,000
111th st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x100.10; Henry Goldsmith to W. F. Rowland	14,000
130th st., n. s., 580 ft. w. of 11th av., 50x99.11; Ernest Millet, Executor, to B. F. Saxton	2,800
132d st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 6th av., 37.3x99.11; J. W. Bell to J. R. Brown	625
148th st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of public drive, 150x 99.11; T. H. Landon, Referee, to George H. Peck	4,800
155th st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 10th av., 56.6x 99.11; L. N. Fuller to E. F. Fuller	17,500
Avenue B, w. s., 24.3 ft. n. of 5th st., 24.3x100; Marcus Katzenstein to Fanny Frankenthaler	5,500
3d av., s. w. corner of 63d st., 25.5x90; Daniel Brown to P. F. Maquinn	10,500
3d av., n. e. corner of 76th st., 102.2x105; Ernest Millet, Executor, to B. F. Saxton	76,400
Same property; B. F. Saxton to James Saxton	79,200
6th av., w. s., 50.5 ft. s. of 56th st., 25x70; G. P. Smith, Referee, to G. L. Kingsland	31,500
Same property; G. L. Kingsland to A. C. Kingsland	15,775
9th av., e. s., 67.10 ft. n. of 55th st., 32.6x100; M. A. Stafford to M. and Emanuel Solomon	65,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Fulton st., No. 90, first floor, 10 years, per year	$2,000
Greenwich st., No. 56, 5 years, per year	1,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

THE SUNDAY EDITION of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Mr. THOMAS HARDY'S NEW STORY, THE HAND OF ETHELBERTA, will be continued in next Sunday's edition of THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has the largest circulation of any respectable Sunday Journal in the United States, and is THE BEST PAPER FOR ADVERTISERS.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

AN ELEGANTLY-BUILT, PLANNED, AND located full size four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling; 48th st., just out of 5th av.; for sale at a bargain. Offices Nos. 11 Pine st. and 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ALL ABOUT FLUSHING and HER GREAT ADVANTAGES.

1st. Flushing is the nearest place of note in the suburbs of New-York City.

2d. Flushing can be reached in forty minutes from James Slip Ferry, foot of Chambers st., and in twenty-five minutes from Thirty-fourth Street Ferry.

3d. Flushing has over 100 trains daily, two railroads, fare on each 7½ cents. Seven railroad depots within her limits, giving rapid transit and cheaper fares than can be had elsewhere.

4th. Flushing is situated on healthy, high, rolling ground; no heavy assessments for grading and no rocks to remove nor ravines to fill up, as in Winchester County.

5th. Flushing has sewerage, gas, water in pipes, excellent schools, churches of every denomination, banks, markets, stores, and good society; a population of nearly 10,000.

6th. Choice building lots at from $300 to $500 for residence, and from $1,200 to $3,500 for business purposes. Payments received to suit purchasers. Maps and full particulars by mail, or call upon BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK, No. 355 3d av., corner 25th st., New-York, and near Main Street Depot in Flushing. Half-hourly trains on both railroads.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

NOTICE OF THE SALE OF LANDS AND TENEMENTS FOR UNPAID ASSESSMENTS.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF ARREARS, July 1, 1875.

Under the direction of Andrew H. Green, Controller of the City of New-York, the undersigned hereby gives public notice, pursuant to the provisions of the act entitled "An act for the collection of taxes, assessments, and Croton water rents, and to amend the several acts relative thereto," passed April 8, 1871, that the respective owners of all the lands and tenements on which assessments have been laid and confirmed, and are now due and unpaid, and have remained due and unpaid since the confirmation of said assessments, for regulating, grading, curb, gutter, and paving streets, flagging sidewalks and crosswalks, fencing and filling lots, building sewers, culverts, underground drains, &c., confirmed prior to January, 1872, are required to pay the amount of the assessments so due and remaining unpaid to the Clerk of Arrears, at his office in the Finance Department, in the new Court-house, in the City of New-York, together with the interest thereon, at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum to the time of payment, with the charge of this notice and advertisement.

And if default shall be made in such payments, such lands and tenements will be sold at public auction at the new Court-house, in the City Hall Park, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, Oct. 5, 1875, at 12 o'clock noon, for the lowest term of years at which any person shall offer to take the same, in consideration of advancing the amount of the assessments so due and unpaid, and the interest thereon as aforesaid to the time of the sale, and together with the charges of this notice and advertisement, and all other charges and costs accrued thereon. And that such sale will be continued from time to time until all the lands and tenements here advertised for sale shall be sold.

And notice is hereby further given that a detailed statement of the assessments, the ownership of the property on which the assessments are due and unpaid, is published in a pamphlet, and that copies of the pamphlet are deposited in the office of the Clerk of Arrears, in the Finance Department, and will be delivered to any person applying for the same.

A. S. CADY, Clerk of Arrears.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—TO LET, FOR ONE or two years, a furnished country seat, combining country and city; has all the convenience and elegance of the city, with the health and beauty of the country; large new house, gas and water; four acres in garden and lawn; five to ten minutes' walk to stores, churches, and schools. House built with reference to comfort in both Winter and Summer. SAMUEL EDDY, No. 2 Park place.

CASCADE HOTEL.

At Highland Falls, one and a half miles below West Point, on the Hudson. House and furniture new. Location very attractive. Furnished cottage, containing six rooms, to let for the season, at $250. Address as above, or E. J. KILBOURNE, Westmoreland Hotel, Union square.

V. K. STEVENSON, JR., NO. 11 PINE ST. and No. 33 East 17th st., offers at REDUCED RENTALS, first-class FURNISHED and UNFURNISHED HOUSES.

TO LET—ON BERGEN POINT, FRONTING THE Kills, a first-class house with sixteen rooms and all the improvements. GEO. H. HILLYER, No. 137 Broadway.

AT TARRYTOWN, A LARGE, NEWLY-furnished house, all modern, garden, fruit, &c., for two months or longer, at very low rent; possession at once. S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th av.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.

ON THE SECOND FLOOR.

One office 32x20 feet. One office 32x9 feet.

ON THE THIRD FLOOR.

One office 31x9 feet.

These rooms are desirably located, are in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.

Apply to GEORGE JONES, Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAMBER-MAID, WAITRESS, &c.—BY a Protestant young girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and do plain sewing; will assist with the washing, or care of children; country preferred; good reference. Call at No. 100 West 50th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG French girl; can take children and teach them French; is a good seamstress by hand or machine; is affable and kind with children; has good references; will go to the country or in City. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a neat, respectable Protestant girl, who understands her duties, as chamber-maid, and is a good seamstress; can operate on sewing-machine; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late West 11th st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR PARLOR-MAID.—By a Scotch girl as chamber-maid or parlor-maid in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; can be well recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 100 West 50th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A woman with good City references as a capable, tidy chamber-maid and a thorough washer, ironer, &c., for City or country. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A competent girl as first-class chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; no objection to the country; good City references. Call at No. 40 West 13th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A very neat, competent, and willing girl with good references; City or country. Call or address at No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A THOROUGHLY FAITHful girl, most highly recommended; has spent seven years in one family, to whom she refers; is obliging, and will not object to assist in taking care of children or waiting. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID OR LAUNDRESS.—BY A reliable German girl as chamber-maid or laundress in a private family, either City or country; good references. Call at No. 310 West 16th st., between 8th and 9th avs., in baker's store.

COOK.—BY A VERY SUPERIOR WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking perfectly; makes excellent pastries; a good bread and biscuit baker; best testimonials; City or country; extra good natured; sober, honest, very neat, and obliging. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

SAUCES.

TRADE-MARK

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," And applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras to his brother at WORCESTER, May 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Worcestershire Sauce.

Sold Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, Worcester, England; and Retail by Dealers in Sauces generally throughout the world.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

At the BREAKFAST TABLE it imparts the most exquisite relish and zest to Hot or Cold Meat Fowl, Fish, Broiled Kidney, &c.

At the DINNER TABLE, in Soup, with Fish, Hot Joints, Game, and in all Gravies, it gives a delightful flavor.

At the LUNCHEON AND SUPPER TABLES it is deemed indispensable by those familiar with its estimable qualities.

From New-York Times.

There is no relish in the world which is so universally liked as Lea & Perrins' famous Worcestershire Sauce.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, NEW-YORK.

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FEMALES.

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COOK, HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY AN AMERican girl, who is a very neat, tidy, and good cook and house-worker, for a small family, City or country, or for chamber-maid, &c.; has best of reference. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT woman who is a good cook in every branch; is a good meat cook; excellent baker and pastry cook; will engage in Summer hotel or first-class boarding-house; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late West 11th st.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, ANYWHERE in the country; private house or hotel; is an experienced and capable cook and has good references. Apply at the Protestant Home Beaureu, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN WHO IS A thorough, capable cook, and a reliable woman for a private family, or hotel, or boarding-house; City or country; has good reference. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; best of reference from her last employer. Can be seen at No. 13 West 11th st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTAble young American woman as cook and laundress in a private family; no objection to the country; best City references. Call at No. 339 East 34th st.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook, first-class baker and pastry cook; twelve years' City references. Address Scotch Cook, Up-town Advertising Office, No. 1,238 Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REliable young woman as good plain cook; will assist with washing and ironing; no objection to the country; best City reference. Apply at 355 West 37th st.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; no objection to the country; best of references. Call at No. 122 West 19th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; is a good baker; boarding-house preferred; best City references. Call at No. 255 West 30th st., in the rear.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR GENERAL House-work.—By a neat industrious girl; good cook and excellent washer and ironer; a reliable, trustworthy, and economical servant; best references given; City or country. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; makes excellent bread and pastry and all kinds of desserts; can give the best of City reference for years, if required; understands her business thoroughly. Call at No. 786 3d av., near 49th st., in the toy store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK.—BY A NEAT YOUNG WOMAN; A VERY good cook, especially a good baker, and very neat in her kitchen; City or country; wages not so much an object; can furnish good references. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; understands Jewish cooking; City or country; good reference. Call for two days at No. 268 West 36th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WHO UNDERstands thoroughly the care of milk and butter, and is an excellent baker; has good City references. Apply at No. 1,283 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A GOOD PLAIN GERMAN COOK; CAN make bread, biscuit, and cake; City preferred. Can be seen at her present employer's on Thursday, No. 24 West 33d st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; City or country; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 673 6th av., in fancy store, near 39th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN COOK, WHO understands her business in all branches, in a first-class family. Call at No. 247 3d av., near 20th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook, washer, and ironer. Apply at present employer's, No. 55 West 49th st.

COMPANION, &c.—NURSE.—BY TWO INTELligent German girls; the eldest as companion to a lady or nursery governess; the youngest to take care of a child; best of references given. Call at No. 22 West 60th st.

DRESS-MAKING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH dress-maker and seamstress, in a private family; six years' reference from present employer. Address B. B., Box No. 287 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKING.—A COMPETENT DRESS-maker and seamstress by the day or month; can do all kinds of family sewing; can furnish her own machine if required. Call at No. 42 West 20th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GIRL OF SIXTEEN, where she can assist in general house-work and make herself generally useful. Call at No. 444 West 28th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, lately landed, for general house-work in a small private family. Call at No. 271 Avenue B, corner of 16th st.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A lady going to Europe for a most excellent servant as first-class laundress and chamber-maid. Call at her present employer's, No. 22 West 10th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS with the best of City references; is a good washer and ironer and fine finisher; gets up all kinds of fine washing. Call at No. 1,233 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; Swedish girl. Apply at her present employer's, where she has lived for about two years, No. 23 East 37th st.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS OR NURSE FOR Growing Children.—By a very good seamstress; can operate, dresses hair nicely, and is very good-natured; can furnish the best of recommendations. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN AS thorough infant's nurse; is capable of taking sole charge and bringing it up by the bottle; best City reference; no objection to the country. Address A. A., Box No. 316 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A REspectable Protestant young woman as nurse and seamstress, or would do chamber-work; City or country; good references. Call at No. 224 17th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A REspectable girl as nurse and chamber-maid; no objections to the country; best City references. Call at No. 29 West 44th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTant woman as competent nurse and seamstress; can take full charge of a baby or see to grown children; a good home preferred to high wages; country preferred. Call at No. 114 West 33d st.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN TO TAKE care of children in City or country; salary not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 435 East 12th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE AND to do sewing; City or country; two years' highest reference. Call at Mrs. Hardman's, No. 1,282 Broadway, corner 33d st.

NURSE.—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN AS INVALID nurse; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 471 6th av., in the hair store.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GIRL AS SEAMSTRESS AND lady's maid, or will take care of a growing child; can give the best of City references. Call at No. 1,233 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, sewing with a family for the Summer months; accustomed to dress-making and machine-sewing. Address Lizzie Stuart, Box No. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

UP-STAIRS WORK.—BY A SCOTCH, UP-stairs girl, with good references, as chamber-maid and plain sewing; will assist in the pantry or waiting; has good City references. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A NORTH of Ireland Protestant woman who understands all parts of housekeeping; is a good cook and willing to be generally useful in a good home; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late West 11th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT German girl, Protestant; has served one family for several years, and only leaves on account of breaking up housekeeping; is very neat, nice appearance, and very respectful. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., first floor.

WAITRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTant waitress who likes the country; the best of City and country references given as to character and capability. Can be seen at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES to take washing to her residence; has a nice clean place, with all conveniences for washing; fine washing and fluting done; best City reference. No. 62 East 41st st.

WASHING.—AN EXCELLENT LAUNDRESS SOlicits gentlemen's and families' washing; neatness, promptness, and moderate prices guaranteed; mending and darning; will go out by the day; good references. Miss Burke, No. 411 West 41st st.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES families' washing to do at her own home. Call or address Advertiser, No. 157 West 30th st.

MALES.

THE SUNDAY EDITION of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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COOK.—BY A FRENCHMAN AS A VERY FIRST-class cook in all branches; one year's reference from last place; is tidy, sober; a good worker; wages moderate. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman; in City or country; first-class, sober, trustworthy young man; single; experienced; accustomed City driver; excellent groom; thoroughly understands the care and treatment of horses, harness, and carriages; understands gardening and keeping lawn and roads in order; can milk; not afraid to work; will make himself generally useful; wages moderate. Address Wilson, No. 15 John st., in the store, for two days.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class young man who is willing to go for moderate wages; is of sober, industrious habits, and thoroughly understands his business; will be found willing and obliging, and is a most reliable driver. Address J., box No. 256 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN, GROOM, &c.—BY A SINGLE man, aged thirty-five, who is a good coachman and groom; can drive in City or country, and also thoroughly understands the proper care of carriages and harness; best recommendations. Apply at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN UNMARried Protestant; thoroughly acquainted with his duties; perfectly willing, civil, and obliging; three years' satisfactory City references; City or country. Address W., No. 143 West 27th st., private stable, or W., No. 6 West 44th st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE young man as coachman and gardener; thoroughly understands his business; good references. Address L. K., Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A STRICTLY temperate man; six years' best City reference from last place; any gentleman or lady needing such will not be disappointed; City or country. Call on or address P. K., No. 1,252 Broadway, in harness store, or Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A PROTestant young man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; sober, honest, and obliging; can furnish the best of City and country reference. Address Coachman, Box No. 314 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS COACHman; competent, trustworthy man; thoroughly understands his business; is strictly temperate; will be highly recommended by last and former employers. Address James, Box No. 299 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A young Swede; speaks English; gives one year's reference from last place; can milk, work in garden; is handy, sober, honest. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COACHMAN and groom; can be seen at present employer's; leaves on account of the family going to Europe. Call at No. 47 East 25th st.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO GET A situation for his coachman; is English, and thoroughly understands his business; best City references. Call or address No. 46 West 23d st.

FARM-WORK, &c.—HOUSE-WORK, &c.—By a German man and wife, aged thirty-two years; no children; man can do all kinds of farm-work, drive oxen and horses, care cattle, milk, &c.; wife is a good cook and general house-worker; can care milk, make good butter, raise poultry &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A BOY SIXTEEN years old; is a good writer and resides with his parents. Call at or address No. 102 Cedar st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER IN A private family; fourteen years' experience; has the best of references; strictly temperate and reliable; has filled a situation as butler and valet; advertiser is a Protestant. Address A. M., Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER MAN, who has lived in the best families; can produce first-class testimonials as regards capability, honesty, sobriety, and thoroughly understands his duties. Address J. H., Box No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTestant man as waiter in a private family; thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply to Robert Carson, No. 145 Madison av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GARDENER—THOROUGHLY PRACtical, working man, having an intimate knowledge of the cultivation of fruits, flowers, and vegetables, is wanted immediately; he must be a Protestant, married, but without family. Address, with references, B. J., Box No. 2,805 Post Office, New-York.

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING IN the country all the year, a good family cook, with references, where no washing is required. The lady can be seen by applying at Mrs. Saunders' office, No. 49 3d av., from 10 to 12 A. M.

WANTED—AN ENGLISHMAN AND WIFE TO GO in the country; the man must understand the care of horses thoroughly, and plain gardening; the woman as first-class cook and laundress. Address J. O. G., Box No. 154, Times Office.

WANTED—A BOY ABOUT FIFTEEN YEARS OLD in an office to do corresponding; must write a good hand; wages $6 a week. Apply at M. L. OLENICK'S, No. 7 Walker st.

WANTED—FOR PHILADELPHIA, A FIRST-CLASS cook; white; good references required. Apply at No. 23 Clarendon Hotel, for two days.

WANTED—A YOUNG OR MIDDLE-AGED MAN TO assist in a small milk dairy; must be a good milker. Apply to or address T. DOBSON, Bergen Point, N. J.

MUSICAL.

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WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS—SQUARE, Grand, Upright, and Cabinet Grand—are the best made; wood thoroughly seasoned; touch elastic; tone even, pure, and sweet; singing quality superior; delicacy and power of tone unsurpassed; improvements all modern; warranted for six years. A first-class piano at a reasonable price. Terms easy. Pianos to let until rent money pays for them, as per contract. Send for circulars. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & SONS.

A PIANOFORTE—PIANOFORTE—PIANOFORTE.—Private family will sell their magnificent 7⅓-octave, four round-cornered rosewood pianoforte, used six months, cost $1,000, for $300; stool, cover, music cabinet, box for shipping, bill of sale, and warrantee for five years. Call at private residence No. 120 West 23d st., New-York City.

J. P. HALE IS MAKING 50,000 SPLENDID piano-fortes at less than half price. Dealers, buy your pianos direct from factory, 35th st. and 10th av., and save half your money.

FINANCIAL.

ANNUAL ELECTION.

NEW-YORK, July 7, 1875.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the GOETZEL SILVER MINING COMPANY of Colorado, will meet for the election of Directors, and any other business that may come before the meeting, at the office, No. 12 Centre st., New-York City, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of July, A. D. 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M. Polls will be open from 2 to 3 P. M. MATHIAS GOETZEL, President.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED BY E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS, 16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH

Exchange Fire Ins. Co., 172 Broadway, Cor. Maiden Lane.

NEW-YORK, June 24, 1875.

At an Election for Directors of this company, held on the 23d instant, the following gentlemen were elected for the ENSUING YEAR, viz.:

R. Carman Combes,	Asher Taylor,
William K. Thorn,	John T. B. Maxwell,
Daniel B. Pierson,	Elisha Brooks,
John W. Amerman,	Charles A. Peck,
Samuel Raynor,	George H. Peck,
Rufus L. Todd,	J. B. Brown,
John H. Morris,	Silas Davis,
Friend P. Fitts,	Sigourney W. Fay,
L. G. Woodhouse,	Edward L. Kalbfleisch,
Joseph S. Lowrey,	Stephen R. Lesher,
James M. Shaw,	Adon Smith,
C. S. Van Norden,	Aaron Hardman,

C. C. Hastings.

And at a subsequent meeting of the board, held this day, Officers were elected as follows:

R. CARMAN COMBES, President.
ASHER TAYLOR, Vice President.
C. S. VAN NORDEN, Assistant Vice Prest.

Assets - - - - - - $417,500 00.

G. W. MONTGOMERY, Secretary.

A PRIME INVESTMENT Seven per Cent. Bonds OF JERSEY CITY, (COUPON OR REGISTERED,) PAYABLE IN THIRTY YEARS.

GEO. K. SISTARE, NO. 24 NASSAU ST.

CHASE & ATKINS, BANKERS AND BROKERS NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.

GOLD; GOVERNMENT STATE MUNICIPAL AND RAILROAD SECURITIES, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

St. Louis County GOLD 6S.

PARK ISSUE, FOR SALE BY DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

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FOR SALE BELOW PAR, 7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT. CHOICE CITY AND COUNTY MUNICIPAL BONDS. ALSO, OTHER A1 INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING 10 TO 15 PER CENT. INTEREST ALWAYS PROMPTLY PAID.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., STOCK BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS, NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

N. B.—Investment Securities our specialty 23 years.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO., BANKERS, No. 21 Broad st., New-York.

Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers, PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. BANKERS, NOS. 9 AND 11 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK, Issue CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT for TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST, available in all the principal cities: also for use in the United States, West Indies, &c. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS to LONDON, PARIS, CALIFORNIA, HAVANA, MEXICO, CHINA, JAPAN, &c.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers, and others received.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 11, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Erie Railway Company, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, No. 187 West st., on TUESDAY, the 13th day of July next. The polls will be open at 10 o'clock A. M., and remain open until 2 o'clock P. M. of that day.

The transfer books of both common and preferred stock will be closed after business hours on Saturday, the 12th inst., and remain closed until Wednesday, the 14th of July next.

The transfer office will be reopened on Wednesday, July 14, 1875, and thereafter be continued at the general offices of the company, No. 212 Duane st., New-York.

By order of the board: A. R. MACDONOUGH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY.—The undersigned will receive proposals until 12 o'clock on the 12th inst., at the office of the Consolidation Coal Company, No. 71 Broadway, for the sale of the whole or any part of $40,000 of said bonds for the purpose of the Sinking Fund.

Proposals should be addressed to the "Trustees of the C. C. & I. Co., at this office.

JAMES BROWN, JOHN E. WILLIAMS, LOWELL HOLBROOK, Trustees.

DEFAULTED RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD

By the old established Stock and Bond House of ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

THE FUNDED BONDS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company are now ready and being delivered by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway. Bondholders will please send in their coupons and receive bonds for the same. For further particulars in relation to the plan of funding, please communicate with the office of the railway company, No. 84 Broadway. F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

S. Z. HOOVER & CO., GENERAL AGENTS, No. 1,513 9th st., Washington, D. C.

Debts collected in District of Columbia, States of Virginia and Maryland; claims against the United States and District Governments, and business that may be attended by agents will receive our prompt attention.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO. BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 18 WALL ST.,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

FORTUNES HAVE BEEN MADE IN WALL st. by investments of $212 in spreads on Erie; $10 or $106 pays proportionately; 100 shares of any stock bought on deposit of $300. Pamphlet free. SIMPSON, DARRAGH & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 84 Broadway, corner Wall st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS, bought and sold by HAAR & CO., No. 45 Wall st.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1875.

THIS COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO pay the principal and accrued interest of its bonds, maturing Nov. 1, 1875, upon delivery of the bonds at this office. R. H. ROCHESTER, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH, Bankers, No. 5 Nassau st., New-York.

U.S. Government Bonds of all issues and denominations bought and sold direct at current market rates, in large or small amounts, to suit all classes of investors and institutions, and for immediate delivery; and all business connected with investments in Government Bonds, transfers of Registered Certificates, exchange of Coupon Bonds for Registered, collection of interest, &c., attended to on favorable terms.

All other marketable Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission; Gold Coupons and American and foreign Coin bought and sold; approved deposit accounts received.

FISK & HATCH.

TO THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—The United States Circuit Court have appointed July 13 next, as the time when they will enter a decree of foreclosure and sale of the mortgaged premises. Such of you who wish to participate in the benefits of the purchase are requested to send your bonds at once to N. A. COWDREY, Secretary, No. 25 William st., of whom you can procure all desired information. We now have deposited with us over $2,700,000 of the First Mortgage Bonds at their face value. We believe we represent half of the whole mortgage.

C. N. JORDAN, F. P. JAMES, JOHN P. CROSBY, HENRY AMY, EDWARD LIVINGSTON, Committee of First Mortgage Bondholders.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Dry Dock Savings Bank, No. 341 East 4th St.

Six per Cent. Interest paid on all sums of $2,000 and under, and five per cent. on the excess over $2,000.

Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1.

ANDREW MILLS, President.
WM. V. WEBSTER, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker st.

NEW-YORK, June 25, 1875.

49TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND

The Trustees of this institution have declared the Forty-ninth Semi-Annual Dividend to depositors, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums (by the rules entitled thereto) remaining on deposit on the first day of July next, payable on and after the third MONDAY in the month.

Interest not withdrawn will be credited as principal. Deposits will draw interest from the 1st of January, April, July, and October.

E. J. BROWN, President. C. F. ALVORD, Sec'y. EDWARD SCHELL, Treas.

BOND STREET SAVINGS BANK. Bond st. and Bowery.

NEW-YORK, June 16, 1875.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.—The Trustees have directed that on and after MONDAY, July 19, interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto.

Interest not withdrawn will be added to and will draw interest as principal. By order, C. D. BAILEY, Treas. HARRISON HALL, Prest. J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

Deposits made on or before July 10, date interest from July 1.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 58 BOWERY, SOUTH-WEST CORNER OF CANAL ST.

DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the thirtieth Interest Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum is now payable on all sums remaining in bank July 1, 1875, for the number of calendar months the same have been on deposit.

Interest not withdrawn will be credited as an original deposit, and entitled to interest from July 1. Deposits made on or before SATURDAY, July 10, will bear interest July 1.

The bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. Bank-books in German, French, and English.

E. A. QUINTARD, President. SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 1 AND 3 THIRD AV., Opposite Cooper Institute.

FORTY-FOURTH SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST.

INTEREST to July 1, 1875, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, will be paid to depositors on and after July 14, or, if not called for, the same draws interest from July 1, and will be entered in depositors' book, at any time after the 14th.

Deposits made on or before July 10, 1875, (and no later,) will draw interest from July 1.

By order of the Trustees, ISAAC T. SMITH, President. A. F. OCKERSHAUSEN, Vice-President. T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NO. 73 6TH AV. JULY INTEREST FOR 1875.

The Board of Trustees have ordered that interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum be paid to depositors on sums of five hundred dollars and under, and at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. on sums over that amount, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, and payable on and after MONDAY, the 19th of July.

Interest not called for will be credited as principal. Deposits will draw interest from the 1st of January, April, July, and October.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President. C. GILBERT, Treasurer. JAMES BRYCE, J. HARSEN RHOADES, Secretaries.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS, Nos. 74 and 76 Wall st., have ordered that INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 30th ult., as follows:

On sums of 500 dollars and under, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, and

On sums exceeding 500 dollars, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 19th inst. The interest will be credited to depositors as principal.

NEW-YORK, July 8, 1875. WILLIAM H. MACY, President. JOHN H. BOYNTON, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.

NEW-YORK, June 14, 1875.

A semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward and not exceeding $2,000, and of five per cent. per annum on all sums over $2,000, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of July next, will be allowed to the depositors, and will be payable on or after MONDAY, July 19, 1875, in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws. By order of the Trustees, SAMUEL T. BROWN, President. G. H. COGGERSHALL, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Money deposited on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President. VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK, NO. 301 3D AV., CORNER 23D ST. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON ALL SUMS.

The usual semi-annual interest on all sums entitled thereto on the 1st of JULY will be paid on and after JULY 20.

Money deposited ON OR BEFORE JULY 10 will draw interest from July 1. CHARLES T. RODGERS, President. HENRY BEENY, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK, Corner 8th av. and West 34th st.

DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums from $5 to $5,000, will be paid on and after July 18, 1875.

Money deposited on or before the 10th of July will draw interest from July 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock. JOHN HOOPER, President. JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park place.

Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after July 19.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President. WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Actuary.

CLAIRMONT SAVINGS BANK, No. 247 Greenwich st., corner Park place.

The regular semi-annual interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, will be paid to all depositors entitled thereto on and after July 19, 1875. Money deposited now will draw interest from July 1. By order of the Trustees. S. BROADWELL, President. DAVID E. SWAN, Secretary.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 124TH ST. AND 3D AV.—Deposits made on or before the 10th inst. will draw interest from the 1st. Six per cent interest allowed on sums from $5 to $2,000.

THOS. B. TAPPEN, President. EDWARD A. REID, ADAM HARRMAN, Vice Prests. JOHN S. KENYON, Sec.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. AND 8TH AV.—Interest Dividend.—Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum for the six months ending July 1, 1875, will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on and after Monday, July 19.

JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, President. JAMES E. SMITH, Secretary.

ORIENTAL SAVINGS BANK, No. 430 Grand st., between Attorney and Ridge sts. Money deposited on or before July 10 (the time limited by law) will draw interest from July 1.

DIVIDENDS.

BANK OF KENTUCKY DIVIDEND.

NEW-YORK, July 7, 1875.

The Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders, at the Bank of America, on demand.

OFFICE OF THE IRVING INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 157 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., payable on demand. JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY, NO 203 MONTAGUE ST., JULY 1, 1875.

DIVIDEND.

A DIVIDEND of EIGHT PER CENT. has been declared to the stockholders, payable on demand.

ALSO, a scrip return of SIXTY PER CENT, to policy-holders entitled to participate in the profits for which certificates will be issued Sept. 1, 1875.

AND Six per cent. interest on the outstanding scrip, payable Aug. 1, 1875.

The scrip issue of 1867 will be paid in cash Aug. 1, 1875, on presentation of the certificates.

WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK. (ESTABLISHED 1787.) OFFICE, NO. 64 WALL ST.

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1875.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock of the company was declared, payable on and after July 15, 1875; also, an Extra Dividend of Five per Cent., payable at the same time.

The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 15th inst. JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 283 BOWERY, NEAR HOUSTON ST.

INTEREST NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND AT THE rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM has been declared, and will be credited DEPOSITORS July 1, 1875, on all sums entitled thereto, for the six months and the three months ending June 30, payable on and after the third Monday in July. Interest not called for will remain as a DEPOSIT, drawing interest from July 1. Money deposited on or before July 10, (the time limited by law,) will be entitled to interest from July 1.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President. H. C. FISHER, Secretary.

FORTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 156 BROADWAY, July 1, 1875.

A semi-annual dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT. has been declared, payable on demand.

G. T. PATTERSON, JR., Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK, June 29, 1875.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Trustees have ordered that interest be paid at the rate of six per Cent. per annum on all sums remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending July 1, 1875, payable on and after July 19, 1875.

Interest not called for will be added to the principal and draw interest from July 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President. VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

NEW YORK, July 8, 1875.

The Board of Directors of this company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three and a Half Per Cent. upon the capital of the company, and upon the amount of its guaranty surplus and special reserve funds, (formed in pursuance of the provisions of the act passed April 16, 1874, entitled "An act to provide security against extraordinary conflagrations and for the creation of safety funds by fire insurance companies,") payable on demand.

Also, a scrip dividend of Sixty Per Cent. to policyholders entitled to participation in the profits of the company, for which certificates will be issued Sept. 20, 1875. CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY.

Cash Capital	$1,000,000 00
Cash Assets	1,952,835 09

No. 179 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, July 8, 1875.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. was declared, payable on demand. JAMES A. SILVEY, Secretary.

EXCHANGE Fire Insurance Company, No. 172 Broadway, corner Maiden lane.

NEW-YORK, July 8, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared the regular SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., also, an EXTRA DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT., payable on the 2d day of August next. The transfer-books will be closed from the 20th day of July to the 2d day of August, 1875. GEO. W. MONTGOMERY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 167 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL AND ASSETS	$235,000

NEW-YORK, July 8, 1875.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand. W. R. WADSWORTH, Secretary.

FORTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

STUYVESANT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 96 BOWERY AND No. 200 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1875.

The Board of Directors have this day, declared the usual Dividend of Seven per Cent.; also, an Extra Dividend of Three per Cent.; both payable on demand, at the office No. 96 Bowery. GEO. B. RHOADS, Secretary.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1875.

The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand. JNO. B. ARTHUR, Secretary.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER RECTOR ST. NEW-YORK, July 8, 1875.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES of the Union Trust Company of New-York, held this day, a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the capital stock was declared from the net earnings of the last six months, payable on demand.

JAMES H. OGILVIE, Secretary.

FORTIETH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1875.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after July 1, 1875. C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 170 BROADWAY, CORNER MAIDEN LANE, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000 00
NET ASSETS 1st July, 1875	4 7,373 86

A Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent. is payable on demand. WM. JAFFRAY, President. WM. VALENTINE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 7 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1875.

SIXTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared the usual Quarterly Dividend of Three per Cent. for the three months ending 30th June, payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 15th inst. Transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 5th inst. and reopened on the morning of the 16th inst.

W. I. EMMET, Treasurer.

OFFICE GREAT WESTERN (MARINE) INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 50 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1875.

AT A REGULAR MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors, held this day, a Cash Dividend of Five per Cent., on the capital stock of the company was declared, payable on and after the 15th inst. Transfer-books will be closed until that date.

WM. T. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 LIBERTY ST., NEW-YORK, July 7, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand.

WM. RAYNER, Secretary.

SIXTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 153 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1875.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent. was declared, payable on and after July 14.

THADDEUS J. WHITLOCK, Secretary.

WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.

THE COUPONS ON THE FUNDED BONDS of the West Wisconsin Railway Company, due on July 1, will be paid in gold at the office of the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway, on and after that date.

R. P. FLOWER, Treasurer.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1875.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a dividend of THREE AND ONE HALF (3½) per cent., payable on and after July 1, 1875. JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

SIXTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 58 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, July 7, 1875.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE No. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.

A Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has this day been declared payable on and after THURSDAY, the 8th inst. WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 106 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 6, 1875.

EIGHTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., payable on demand. W. WILSON UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 168 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 6, 1875.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN PER Cent. is payable on demand at this office.

T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 192 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 6, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT., payable on demand. DANIEL A. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 66 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX PER cent. has been declared by the Board of Directors of the Howard Insurance Company, payable to the stockholders on demand.

THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE AND INSURANCE COMPANY has this day declared a Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on demand at the office No. 48 Wall st.

JOHN M. TOMPKINS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 3, 1875.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

ABYSSINIA.WED., July 14 SCYTHIA...WED., July 28
ALGERIA...WED., July 21 CHINA.......SAT., July 31

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling-green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Company's Pier, No. 36 North River, as follows:

STATE OF INDIANA, Capt. SADLER..........Wed., July 14
STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. COOPER.........Wed., July 28
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.........Wednesday, Aug. 11

and every Wednesday thereafter. First cabin, $70, $80, and $90; return tickets, $140. Second cabin, $50; return tickets, $90. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF CHESTER....Saturday, July 10, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, July 17, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN..........Saturday, July 24, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, July 31, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.........Saturday, Aug. 7, at 3 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $100, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Belfast, or Glasgow, $28, currency.

Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK..................FRIDAY, July 9, 9:30 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

The Queen, July 10, 10 A. M. | Erin, July 24, 9 A. M.
Spain, July 17, 3 P. M. | England, July 31, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

NECKAR..........July 10 | DONAU..........July 24
MOSEL..........July 17 | MAIN..........July 31

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin..................................$100 gold.
Second cabin..................................60 gold.
Steerage......................................30 currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS, LACHESNEZ......SATURDAY, July 10
AMERIQUE, POUZOLS..................SATURDAY, July 24
PEREIRE, DANRE......................SATURDAY, Aug. 7

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)

First Cabin, $100; Second, $65; Third $30.

Return tickets at reduced rates.

Steerage, $22, with superior accommodations, and including all necessaries without extra charge.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

STEAMER VILLE DE PARIS, FOR HAVRE, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton st., on SATURDAY, July 10, at 11 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 10 o'clock. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

WYOMING.............................July 13, at 1:30 P. M.
IDAHO..................................July 20, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA..............................July 27, at noon.
NEVADA...............................Aug. 3, at 3 P. M.
DAKOTA...............................Aug. 10, at noon.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. CHEESMAN, SATURDAY, July 10, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, July 14, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, July 17, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

LEO, Capt. DANIELS, WEDNESDAY, July 21, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, and the SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,

SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHAMPION..................................Saturday, July 10
GULF STREAM..........................Wednesday, July 14

Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer HUNTSVILLE, Chester, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, July 3, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 4 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points south and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida, and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina....................$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville....................22 50
First-class passage to Augusta..........................20 00
First-class to Albany.....................................20 00

Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.

For freight or passage, apply to HERM. GELPCKE, No. 5 William st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WEIR, will sail from PIER NO. 43 NORTH RIVER, on FRIDAY, July 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF HAVANA..........................Tuesday, July 13
CUBA.......................................Thursday, July 15
CITY OF NEW-YORK...(via Nassau) Thursday, July 22

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.

CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHE, TUSPAN AND TAMPICO.

CITY OF HAVANA...........................Tuesday, July 13

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans July 17 and Aug. 7 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED.............TUESDAY, July 20
CRESCENT CITY.............................THURSDAY, July 29

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.

Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.

For Aspinwall.

COLON...July 15

connecting for all Central American and Pacific ports.

From San Francisco for Japan and China.

GREAT REPUBLIC.............................Aug. 1

For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 4 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

GERMANIC.........SATURDAY, July 10, at 10:30 A. M.
ADRIATIC.............SATURDAY, July 17, at 4 P. M.
CELTIC...............SATURDAY, July 24, at 9:30 A. M.
REPUBLIC...........SATURDAY, July 31, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and VENEZUELA. First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River:

FOR KINGSTON and COLOMBIA:

ANDES.......................................July 10
ATLAS..July 27

FOR HAYTI and VENEZUELA:

ALPS...July 14
CLARIBEL....................................Aug. 3

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

THE SUNDAY EDITION of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Mr. THOMAS HARDY'S NEW STORY, THE HAND OF ETHELBERTA, will be continued in next Sunday's edition of THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has the largest circulation of any respectable Sunday journal in the United States, and is THE BEST PAPER FOR ADVERTISERS.

WILSON'S LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

To be dispatched from Pier No. 44 East River:

COLOMBO.....Sat. July 10 | HINDOO..........To follow
NAVARINO, to follow July 24 | OTHELLO..........To follow

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

BOLIVIA..................Sails Saturday, July 10, 11 A. M.
ELYSIA....................Sails Saturday, July 17, 3 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $75 to $90, currency.
Intermediate and Steerage at lowest rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 3, 4:10 and 5 P. M.

For Flemington, Philipsburg, and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 3 P. M.

For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:30 A. M., 2, 3, and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Farmingdale, on Saturdays only, 7 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:10, 6:50, 7:35, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 6:50, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY,

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing May 31, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows: 5:30 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

7:45 A. M.—Way train for Easton, connects at junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:15 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, connects at Phillipsburg, for Belvidere.

12:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:30 P. M.—For Plainfield.
7:00 P. M.—For Somerville.
8:30 P. M.—For Easton.
9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:00 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:40, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:15, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M.; 12:45, 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:10, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:15, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Supt. and Eng.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After June 27, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester. Also Montreal, via Manchester, Vt.

9:00 A. M., Saratoga Special.

10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, arriving at Niagara Falls 11:25 P. M.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, arriving at Saratoga 9:00 P. M.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:15 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga, arriving at Saratoga 6:30 Sunday morning. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD—SUMMER Arrangement—June 28, 1875—Depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts.

8:40 A. M. train, through to Elmira, stopping at New-Market, Bound Brook, Phillipsburg, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Towanda, and intermediate stations; also connects with trains for Reading, Harrisburg, and Pottsville.

12:50 P. M. train, through to Tunkhannock, stopping at the principal intermediate stations. This train has connection also for Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M. train, through to Mauch Chunk, stopping at all intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M. train, Night Express, daily, for all principal stations, and connects with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached to this train.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

PHILADELPHIA VIA. LONG BRANCH AND THE NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Fare from New-York to Philadelphia only $2 25, commencing June 28, 1875.

Leave New-York, Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector st., for Philadelphia at 9:45 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M.; for Long Branch, 7, 9:45 A. M., 1, 3:30 and 4:45 P. M.

Parlor cars through to Philadelphia on 3:30 P. M. train From foot of 24th st., North River, 12:30 and 3 P. M. SUNDAYS from 24th st. Pier at 9 A. M., Pier No. 8 at 9:30 A. M.

WM. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.
CHARLES P. McFADDIN, General Ticket Agent, Long Branch, N. J.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

RAILROADS.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains June, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.—Foot of Barclay and Christopher sts.: 8:10 A. M. train, with drawing-rooms cars attached, via Paterson and Boonton, for Manunka Chunk, Portland, Water Gap, Stroudsburg, Scranton, Carbondale, Pittston, Wilkesbarre, Great Bend, Binghamton, Oxford, Norwich, Richfield Springs, Cortland, Homer and Syracuse.

12 M. Easton express for Oxford, Manunka Chunk, Portland, Water Gap and Stroudsburg.

4:10 P. M. Binghamton express, with drawing-room cars attached, stopping at principal stations.

Above trains connect with Sussex Railroad for Andover, Newton, &c., and also make connections for Lake Hopatcong, Budd's Lake and Schooley's Mountain.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After June 28, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

EXCURSIONS.

People's Line for Saratoga.

STATE-ROOMS FOR ALL.

Two Steamers on Tuesday Evening, July 13.

Special Excursion to Saratoga Regatta.

The elegant steamer, DEAN RICHMOND, will leave Pier No. 41 North River at 5 P. M., in connection with the commodious and newly-decorated steamer, ST. JOHN, one hour before the regular time. 6 P. M.

Excursion tickets, which must be purchased at the office on the wharf, will be sold during the regatta and races in July and August; good until Sept. 1. To Albany and return, $3. To Saratoga and return, including railway fare from Albany, $5.

THE SUNDAY EDITION of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Mr. THOMAS HARDY'S NEW STORY, THE HAND OF ETHELBERTA, will be continued in next Sunday's edition of THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has the largest circulation of any respectable Sunday journal in the United States, and is THE BEST PAPER FOR ADVERTISERS.

LONG BRANCH RACES.

TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY,) JULY 10,

JARRETT & PALMER'S superb palace steamer, PLYMOUTH ROCK,

will leave for Sandy Hook, connecting with the New-Jersey Southern Railroad to the Race Course. Boat leaves Fall River Line Pier, foot of Murray st., North River, at 10 A. M.; foot of 23d st., North River, at 10:30; and Pier No. 8 North River at 11 o'clock. Returning, the boat will leave Sandy Hook on the arrival of the train that leaves the Race Course immediately at the termination of the last race.

TICKETS for the round trip to the Race Course, via boat and rail......................................$1 75
TICKETS for the round trip, including admission to the race track...2 50
TICKETS to Long Branch, via rail and boat and RETURN..1 50
TICKETS (single) to LONG BRANCH or Race Course..1 00
TICKETS to Sandy Hook and return by boat.....1 00

All the great musical attractions, including GILMORE'S BAND, MADRIGAL BOYS, SET OF CHURCH CHIMES, MOZART GLEE CLUB, &c. Refreshments at reasonable rates.

GRAND AFTERNOON TRIPS

By the superb steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK

FRIDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, July 9 and 10, to Sandy Hook and the Atlantic Ocean. Leaving foot of 23d st., North River, at 3 o'clock, and foot of Murray st., North River, (Fall River Line pier,) at 3:30. Returning will reach the City about 8 o'clock.

All the great musical attractions.

Tickets, (round trip,) $1. Children half price.

PLYMOUTH ROCK.

MOONLIGHT EXCURSION, THIS (Friday) EVENING, July 9, up the Hudson, on the beautiful steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK.

The boat will leave foot of Murray st., North River, at 8 o'clock, and the foot of 23d st., North River, at 8:30 o'clock, returning about midnight.

Decks cleared for dancing at 9 o'clock.

Tickets for the excursion, $1.

GRAND SUNDAY EXCURSION

By the PLYMOUTH ROCK, up the HUDSON as far as WEST POINT, stopping at IONA ISLAND two hours.

The steamer will leave the foot of Murray st., North River, at 9 A. M., and the foot of 23d st., North River, at 9:30 A. M., returning before dark.

ALL THE GREAT MUSICAL ATTRACTIONS.

TICKETS for the round trip, $1.

TO SUMMER EXCURSIONISTS.

INTERNATIONAL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE OF STEAMERS TO EASTERN MAINE, NEW-BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA, PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND, &c., &c.

The steamers NEW-YORK and CITY OF PORTLAND will, until Oct. 1, leave Boston at 8 A. M. and Portland at 6 P. M. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY for Eastport, Me., and St. John, N. B., forwarding passengers by connecting lines to Calais, Me., St. Andrew's, Fredericton, and Shediac, N. B.; Truro, Pictou, Digby, Annapolis, Kentville, Windsor, and Halifax, N. S.; Summerside, and Charlottetown, P. E. I., and Hawkesbury, C. B. The steamers are first class in every respect; the climate of the regions to which they run is delightfully cool and invigorating and the expenses of travel very moderate. For circular, with map of the route, and any information, apply to

W. H. KILBY, Agent, End of Commercial Wharf, Boston, Mass.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO ROCKAWAY BEACH.

The steamers AMERICUS and NEVERSINK will make excursions to Rockaway Beach daily, Sundays included, leaving as follows:

AMERICUS.

24th st., N. R., 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M. West 10th st., N. R., 8:45 A. M. and 1:25 P. M. Barclay st., N. R., 9 A. M. and 1:40 P. M. Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

NEVERSINK.

9th st., E. R., 8 A. M. and 12:45 P. M. South 6th st., Williamsburg, 8:15 A. M. and 1 P. M. Grand st., E. R., 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M. Pier No. 27 E. R., 8:45 A. M. and 1:30 P. M. Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9 A. M. and 1:45 P. M. Returning, boats leave Rockaway Beach at 10:45 and 11 A. M., 5 and 5:15 P. M. Fare, 35 cents; excursion tickets, 50 cents. Tickets good on either boat.

DAILY EXCURSIONS THROUGH THE charming scenery of the East River, Lower Sound, and Hempstead Harbor to Sea Cliff, Long Island.—The popular steamer THOS. P. WAY has been chartered for the season by the Sea Cliff Association, and will make two trips daily, Sundays excepted. Time, 90 minutes. Will leave pier foot of Grand st., East River, at 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.; leaves Sea Cliff at 7 A. M. and 3 P. M., (and Saturdays 7 P. M.,) touching at Whitestone on the 7 A. M. and 5 P. M. trips, and 33d st. on all trips.

The delightfully located Sea Cliff House, with accommodation for 700 guests, is now open, where sojourners are free from the pernicious influences common at fashionable watering-places, and yet enjoy all healthful land and water recreation and sport at very reasonable rates.

For hotel particulars address M. H. CLINTON, Sea Cliff, Long Island. Excursions, parties of Sunday-schools, church and temperance societies. For boat and grove address S. P. KITTLE, No. 203 Canal st., New-York.

FAMILY EXCURSIONS TO SEA CLIFF, GLEN COVE, AND GLENWOOD.

Steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck slip,) daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 8:30 A. M., 33d st., 8:45. Returning, leaves Glenwood at 3:45, Sea Cliff 4, and Glen Cove 4:05 P. M., landing at 33d st.

EXCURSIONS BY STEAM-BOAT ARMENIA—Daily (Sundays excepted) from NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN, through the HIGHLANDS AND NEWBURG BAY to NEWBURG, with opportunity of spending three hours at the unrivaled PICNIC GROUNDS of IONA ISLAND, or two hours at COZZENS' HOTEL OR WEST POINT. See advertisement in another column.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—SALOON STEAMER WYOMING, (with new boiler,) and others; barges Republic, Chicago, Baldwin, Caledonia, and Anna. Eaglewood, Oriental, Excelsior, Cold Spring, and Iona Island Groves to let. Office No. 384 West st., opposite Christopher Street Ferry; open evenings. H. B. CROSSETT.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE LARGE, FIRST-class, favorite STEAM-BOATS, SLEEPY HOLLOW, now called the LONG BRANCH, and METAMORA; Dudley's, Alderney, Spring Hill, Myers', Alpine and Iona Island Groves, with barges and boats of all kinds. J. & E. MYERS, corner of Morton and West sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TAMAR INDIEN—A LAXATIVE FRUIT LOZENGE, agreeable to take. Specific remedy for constipation and its consequences. E. GRILLON, No. 27 Rue Rambuleau, Paris. Depot, CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New-York.

MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS HAVING surplus stocks of any description of goods will find it to their advantage to address the undersigned; unexceptionable references. JARDINE & CO., No. 18 St. Sacrament st., Montreal, Canada.

STEAM-BOATS.

SARATOGA REGATTA VIA

PEOPLE'S LINE

On and after July 13 enlarged accommodations will be offered to the traveling public by the enterprising proprietors of the People's Line steamers by the addition of another large and elegant steamer to those now running from this City to Albany and Saratoga, so as to offer staterooms and superior comforts to the thousands of pleasure-seekers visiting the Springs in time for the Regatta on Saratoga Lake. The steamer ST. JOHN has been expensively decorated and improved with special reference to this occasion. A great reduction in excursion tickets to Saratoga and return, Round Lake and return, and to Albany and return, is now offered at the Company's office, Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal st.

PROVIDENCE & STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Consolidation of STONINGTON Line and PROVIDENCE Line between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

STONINGTON LINE.

For Providence, Newport, and Boston.

The elegant Steamers RHODE ISLAND, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and NARRAGANSETT, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.

Through tickets to all principal points in New-England and the Provinces may be obtained at Railroad Depots and Hotel Ticket Offices. State-rooms may be secured in advance at the Offices of Westcott Express Company and No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE,

Via Providence Direct.

The staunch and powerful Steam-ships ELECTRA, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and GALATEA, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., at 5 P. M. Direct route for Worcester and all Northern points via Worcester.

Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON,

VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

Daily (SUNDAYS, June 27, to Aug. 29, inclusive,) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS

BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.

HALL'S CELEBRATED BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

Tickets and state-rooms secured at principal hotels and ticket offices and on the pier.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents, New-York.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

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Mr. THOMAS HARDY'S NEW STORY, THE HAND OF ETHELBERTA, will be continued in next Sunday's edition of THE TIMES.

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SEA BIRD,

Capt. H. B. PARKER, for Red Bank and intermediate stations, Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Thursday, 8th	7:30 A. M.	Thursday, 8th	12:00 M.
Friday, 9th	8:00 A. M.	Friday, 9th	12:30 P. M.
Saturday, 10th	9:00 A. M.	Saturday, 10th	1:00 P. M.
Sunday, 11th	8:30 A. M.	Sunday, 11th	2:00 P. M.
Monday, 12th	10:00 A. M.	Monday, 12th	2:30 P. M.
Tuesday, 13th	11:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 13th	3:30 P. M.

HELEN,

Capt. J. S. THROCKMORTON, for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier 35 North River, foot Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Friday, 2d	8:00 A. M.	Friday, 2d	3:00 P. M.
Saturday, 3d	8:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 6th	6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 6th	3:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 7th	6:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 7th	12:00 M.	Thursday, 8th	7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 8th	12:00 M.	Friday, 9th	7:30 A. M.
Friday, 9th	1:00 P. M.	Saturday, 10th	7:30 A. M.
Saturday, 10th	1:30 P. M.		

WHITE MOUNTAINS, VIA STONINGTON LINE,

daily from pier No. 33 North River at 5 P. M., connecting at Stonington with the 4:30 A. M. WHITE MOUNTAIN EXPRESS. New and elegant drawing-room cars THROUGH without change.

OPPOSITION MERCHANTS' LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY, LANDING AT CATSKILL.—Steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, from Pier No. 35 North River, Franklin st., Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 6 P. M. Fare, 25c., deck; cabin, with berth, $1; $6 25 only to Buffalo.

SUNDAY EXCURSION, 8 A. M.; 24th st., 8:15; landing at Iona Island, Newburg, 25c.; Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Athens, $1; return ticket, $1 50, arriving at New-York same day. Landing at Manhattanville at 8:40 A. M. J. W. HANCOX.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAYLIGHT.—DAY BOATS C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW leave Vestry st., Pier No. 39 North River, daily (Sundays excepted) at 8:35, and 24th st. at 9 A. M., landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. TICKETS ON SALE FOR POINTS NORTH AND WEST. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga: To Saratoga, $3 20; Round Trip, $5 40.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 8:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn.

NEWBURG, CORNWALL, WEST POINT,

COZZENS' HOTEL DOCK. IONA ISLAND.

Daily (Sundays excepted) by steamboat ARMENIA, from BROOKLYN, Fulton st., at 8:30 A. M.; Vestry st., New-York, 9:10; 24th st., 9:30, landing at Manhattanville, 9:55; Yonkers, 10:35; Dobb's Ferry, 11; Nyack and Tarrytown, (by ferry-boat), 11:25. Returning from Newburg at 2:30 P. M., reaching New-York at 6:30 and Brooklyn at 7 P. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY AND SARATOGA—Leaves daily at 6 P. M. (Sundays excepted) from pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal street.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—On Saturday, July 3, and every Saturday until further notice, the steamers of this line will leave at 5 P. M. instead of 6 P. M., as heretofore, in order to connect at Albany with the Sunday morning train for Saratoga and the West.

LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LAURELTON, AND JONES' DOCK.—The steamer SAPPHO, Capt. Jay L. Clark, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) for all the above places, from Pier No. 27 East River, upper side Peck slip, at 3:30 P. M., and foot 33d st., East River, at 3:45 P. M. Returning to New-York, from Jones' Dock, at 6:15 A. M.; Laurelton, 6:20 A. M.; Oyster Bay, 7 A. M.; Lloyd's Dock, 7:15 A. M.

Fare, all landings, 60 cents.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG, landing at Yonkers, Iona Island, West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall. The favorite steamer LONG BRANCH, (formerly the Sleepy Hollow,) Capt. JOHN LYNCH, leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 A. M.; West 10th st., North River at 8:30, and 23d st., North River, at 9 A. M. Fare for the excursion, $1.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY, connecting with all railway lines North and West. Elegant steam-boats leave daily, Saturday excepted, at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49, North River, foot of Leroy st. Through tickets sold over all connecting lines.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

OPPOSITION CATSKILL LINE.

STEAMERS

ANDREW HARDER, Capt. I. H. Pentz,
J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. C. D. Hancox,

Leave Franklin st., Pier No. 35, North River, every day (Sundays excepted) at 6 P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING at Cozzens, (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, the steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

FOR GREENWICH AND NORWALK.—THE favorite steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves every week day at 3:30 P. M., from Market st., Pier No. 37, and foot of 33d st. at 3:45. Leaves Norwalk at 6:50 and Greenwich at 8 A. M. Fare, 50 cents.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, KINGSTON, COZZENS, CORNWALL, MILTON, NEW-HAMBURG, AND (MARLBORO' by ferry,) THE STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Vestry st., Pier No. 39, North River, daily at 3:30 P. M.

CATSKILL.—BOATS UP THE CREEK.—NEW CHAMPION and WALTER BRETT daily (Sunday excepted) from Canal st. at 6 P. M. Fare 50c. Connecting with Churchill's line of stages for Cairo, Durham, Windham, and all points west.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—THOMAS R. TRIPLER, plaintiff, against AMELIA ADAMSON, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—(Trial to be had in the City and County of New-York.)—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two hundred and fifty-one 37-100 dollars, with interest from the sixth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated New-York, June 8, 1875.

McDANIEL, LUMMIS & SOUTHER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was this day duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, July 8, 1875.

McDANIEL, LUMMIS, & SOUTHER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

jy9—1awOwF*

DANCING.

MR. DE GARMO WILL RESUME HIS lessons in dancing in New-York early in October. Address until Sept. 1, WILLIAM B. DE GARMO, United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

SADDLERS' GOODS.

HARMER, HAYS & CO.,

IMPORTERS and JOBBERS, No. 72 Beekman st., where will be found a large stock of every variety of goods in the line, comprising Linen and Summer Woolen Horse Sheets, Lap Dusters, Fly Nets, Saddles and Bridles, Bits, Stirrups, Whips, and Spurs. Also a large stock of Horse Blankets and Carriage Robes, in all grades. W. CLARK'S genuine patent Horse Clippers.

A SHETLAND PONY, CARRIAGE, HARNESS, and side-saddle for sale; pony 46 inches high, six years old; has been used by an invalid child for two years; warranted safe and free from all vice; can be ridden or driven by a child six years old; Minnie is a perfect pet; will give trial. Apply at first stable west of 3d av. in 28th st.

A LADY'S PONY TURN-OUT FOR SALE.—Pony fourteen hands, jet black, seven years old; will trot twelve miles an hour; will stand by steamcars; also phaeton, harness, and side-saddle, all in good order; will give trial. Apply at 161 East 28th st.

HARNESS, SADDLES, HORSE CLOTHING.—A full assortment of Summer Goods: Lap Dusters, Linen Sheets, &c. C. B. SMITH & CO., 40 Warren st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE SUNDAY EDITION of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Mr. THOMAS HARDY'S NEW STORY, THE HAND OF ETHELBERTA, will be continued in next Sunday's edition of THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has the largest circulation of any respectable Sunday journal in the United States, and is THE BEST PAPER FOR ADVERTISERS.

United States Hotel,

SARATOGA SPRINGS.

Will open for reception of guests June 1, 1875.

JAMES M. MARVIN, Proprietor.

Diagrams of rooms will be sent on application.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL

IS NOW OPEN.

Address EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND,

IS NOW OPEN.

Through tickets and baggage checked from New-York by Central Railroad from James slip at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., and 34th st., 9:10 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.; also, by Southern Railroad, from Roosevelt st., New-York, at 8:45 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.

D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE,

NYACK ON THE HUDSON.

This house is now open for the reception of guests; the proprietor has secured two elegant cottages known as the "Villa" and "Kathrina Cottage," in which suites of rooms suitable for families can be had; gas, water, bath-rooms, &c., in both cottages and hotel.

C. DE LA VERGNE, Proprietor.

FRANKLIN, ESSEX COUNTY, N. J.—Forty-five minutes from New-York, healthy location, beautiful situation, large house, fine airy rooms, extensive piazza, croquet and play grounds; everything kept in first-class order; excellent table; plenty of ice, in fact everything appertaining to home comforts. Accommodations for gentleman and wife; also for three or four single gentlemen. For particulars inquire of W. H. WHITFORD, firm Carhart, Whitford & Co., Broadway, corner Canal st., or address J. S. VAN RIPER, as above.

THE RIVERSIDE HOUSE,

(152d st.,) CARMANSVILLE ON THE HUDSON.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE AT REASONABLE RATES.

Elevated; connects with Hudson River Railroad every hour from 30th st. and 9th av.

S. L. PIERCE, Proprietor.

SUMMER BOARD.—AT THE SOUTH ORANGE Mountain House, one hour from City, on Morris and Essex Railroad, five minutes from depot; house thoroughly renovated and newly furnished; pure mountain air; picturesque drives; all the luxuries of country life; fine stabling; terms moderate. Apply to or address PROPRIETOR, South Orange, N. J.

WEBSTER HOUSE, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—A private boarding-house, now open; large house and rooms, well ventilated; bath-room with hot and cold water; board first-class, $8 to $10 per week; good stabling for horses. Apply to WM. V. WEBSTER, No. 341 East 4th st., or address J. B. WEBSTER, Cairo, Greene County, N. Y.

ANY GENTLEMAN WHOSE FAMILY INtends passing a few weeks at Newport, and desires strictly first-class accommodations in a desirable locality, with an excellent table, can hear of such a place by addressing Mr. J. H. HEWSON, of Hewson, Kilbreth & Co., Bankers, No. 11 Broad st.

MANOR HOUSE, LARCHMONT MANOR STATION.—Forty-nine minutes by New-Haven Railroad; now open for the season; terms reasonable; excellent bathing, boating, and fishing. Apply as above. Stabling furnished.

OCEAN HOTEL, LONG BRANCH.

Superior accommodations; four counters to let; suitable for fancy goods.

CHARLES & WARREN LELAND, Managers.

NORWOOD HOTEL.—AT NORWOOD, TWENTY miles from New-York on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, is now open.

Mrs. M. E. WIXSON, Proprietress.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—"Paradise of America."—Jenny Lind. Opens May 1. Terms reasonable. Send stamp for Tourist's Guide.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. BUCKNAM and JAMES A. WOTTON, JR., bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy. No. 3,795.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by William H. Bucknam, one of the said bankrupts, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 4th day of August, A. D. 1875, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman street, (corner of Nassau street,) Rooms No. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated, New-York, the 1st day of July, 1875.

jy2—1aw3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of the STANDARD UNION MANUFACTURING COMPANY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of the Standard Union Manufacturing Company of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of its creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to it, or to its use, and the transfer of any property by it, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of its estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 20th day of July, A. D. 1875, at one o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in bankruptcy of said court.

OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE second day of July, A. D. 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of NATHAN HARPER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 129 Fulton street, in the said City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register, on the 19th day of July, A. D. 1875, at twelve o'clock M. OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES B. ROUSS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 5,144.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Charles B. Rouss, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of said district, filed on the 27th day of May, 1875.—Dated at New-York the 25th day of June, A. D., 1875.

JOHN J. MORRIS, Assignee, No. 465 Broome st., New-York City.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, June 24, 1875.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of WILLIAM TOBIAS and ARTHUR N. CLARKE, of the City of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts, individually and as co-partners, under the firm name of Tobias & Clarke, on their own petition, by the District Court of said district. EZEKIEL T. BELL,

jy9-1aw3wF No. 43 Wall street, New-York City.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., bankrupts.—The undersigned, Assignee of the estates and effects of the above-named bankrupts, hereby gives notice that he will sell, as such Assignee, at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, at the City of New-York, on the 31st day of July, 1875, at 12 o'clock, noon, by James M. Miller, auctioneer, the following property, part of the assets of the said bankrupts' estate, viz.:

Two hundred and forty shares of the Morse Copper Paint Company stock.

One hundred shares of the New-York and Newbern Steam-ship Company's stock.

One certificate of membership in the New-York Cotton Exchange.

Twenty-one shares of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company's stock.

All the right, title, and interest of D. Colden Murray in the residuary estate of R. J. Murray, deceased.

All the right, title, and interest of L. Murray Ferris, Jr., in the residuary estate of R. J. Murray, deceased.

All the right, title and interest of Robert M. Ferris in the residuary estate of R. J. Murray, deceased.

Dated July 8, 1875.

F. C. BOWMAN, Assignee,
jy9-1aw3wF* No. 7 Beekman street, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. TO-NIGHT.

THEODORE THOMAS'

UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.

THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, July 9, at 8.

OVERTURE, "Siege of Corinth"..........................Rossini
WALTZ, "Dreams of Love"...................................Lanner
POLONAISE, "Struensee"..................................Meyerbeer
ADAGIETTO, SCHERZO, MARCH, } Suite, op. 101..........................Raff
SELECTIONS FROM LOHENGRIN...........................Wagner
OVERTURE, "Hunyady Laszlo".................................Erkel
AVE MARIA..Schubert
WALTZ, "Wiener Fresken".....................................Strauss
SALTARELLO...Gounod

Admission, 50 cents. Boxes, $1 and $2.

ROBINSON HALL. 16TH ST. AND BROADWAY.

Coolest theatre. Ventilation perfect. Popular prices. Eighth week and crowning success of ROBINSON'S ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY.

The great sensation, GIROFLE-GIROFLA,

introducing the Cousins and Grisettes in Act II., also the famous Dansant de la vie Parisienne in Act III., by ladies who are unsurpassed for grace and beauty.

Every evening at 8. SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART, NO. 128 WEST 14TH ST., NEW-YORK.

Open daily, 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. Mondays and Thursdays free.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

NINTH ST., NO. 56, BETWEEN BROADWAY AND UNIVERSITY PLACE.—Two large, square rooms; all modern conveniences; terms low for the Summer; homelike; neatly kept.

NO. 17 WEST 24TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Choice of large and single rooms, with or without board; house strictly first class; transient guests accommodated.

NO. 132 EAST 57TH ST., BETWEEN LEXINGTON AND 4TH AVS.—Two large rooms, with board, till October; three hall rooms for the Summer, or permanently; references.

NO. 28 WEST 22D ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, with or without first-class board; terms moderate; references.

TO LET—TO GENTLEMEN, WITHOUT BOARD, A large front room and hall room, nicely furnished. No. 14 West Washington place.

HANDSOME BOARDING ACCOMMODATIONS in City or country. J. G. SANDS' Boarding Directory, No. 1,193 Broadway and No. 16 Murray st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

THE SUNDAY EDITION of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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COUNTRY BOARD IN ORANGE COUNTY.—House and furniture new; beautiful large shady lawn; milk, butter, and vegetables fresh every day from the farm attached; horses, carriages, &c. The owner and proprietor, R. W. GENUNG, can be seen at the office of the Tremont House, No. 665 Broadway, from 10 to 2 to-day and to-morrow. Afterward address R. W. GENUNG, Salisbury Mills, Orange County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—IN ONE OF THE MORE beautiful sections of the Catskill Mountains, near rainbow cascades and Hulbert Falls; rooms large and airy, with every convenience; easy of access via Rondout boats and N. Y., K. & S. R. R. Terms, $6 and $8 per week. Address J. W. VAUGHN, Highland House, Broome Centre, Schoharie, N. Y. References—Rev. G. Anderson, D. D., No. 209 Carroll st., Brooklyn, and G. P. Comey, No. 538 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE family, within thirty miles of New-York, on Harlem, Hudson River, or New-Haven Railroad, for family consisting of husband and wife, four children, nurse, and driver; stable room required. Reply, stating particulars and price. T. M., in Paper Warehouse, No. 77 Duane st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD AT A PRIVATE RESIdence at Sag Harbor, Long Island, on Gardiner's Bay; ten minutes' walk from depot and steam-boat landing, with fine bathing, boating, and fishing; pleasant rooms, good table; terms reasonable. Address or apply to WALTER S. HICKS, Nos. 157 and 159 Hester st., New-York, or No. 283 State st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY BOARD.—SMITH'S SOUTH SIDE House, at East Moriches, L. I., situated on the bay; boats and carriages always ready; first-class board at $10 and $12; take 9 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Long Island trains. For particulars address Mr. Sarjeant, No. 424 Clinton av., Brooklyn. H. C. SMITH.

COUNTRY BOARD.—NEAR THE SOUND; LARGE, elegant private house; beautiful location, elevated, shady, retired; wide halls, large parlors, fine rooms, modern conveniences; house, rooms, table unsurpassed; 1 hour and 20 minutes from City by New-Haven Railroad; highest references. Box No. 12, Darien, Conn.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, BOARD IN THE country for wife, two children, (with the whooping cough,) and nurse; on line of New-York and New-Haven Railroad preferred; references given and required. Address, with terms, &c., Post Office Box No. 5,036 New-York City.

COUNTRY BOARD AT BOUND BROOK, N. J.—Four large rooms on second floor; good table; plenty of shade; one and a half hours from New-York by Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Inquire at depot for Mrs. BROWER, at Nicol's farm, or of S. J. PARSELLS, No. 36 John st., New-York.

NEAR LEBANON SPRINGS, N. Y.—NO MOSquitoes, no chills; superior country board for $6 per week. Parties desiring a comfortable home for the Summer will please address, RAYMOND HOPKINS, Canaan Four Corners, N. Y.

AT GREENWICH, CONN.—ON THE NEW-York and New-Haven Railroad, one hour from New-York, board in a first-class house for ten or twelve adults; no children; terms, $2 per day. Address Box No. 49 Greenwich Post Office.

WANTED—BOARD IN THE COUNTRY BY A GENtleman and wife, within one hour's time from City Hall; private family preferred. Address, stating terms and location, W. V., Post Office Box No. 4,688.

COUNTRY BOARD AT BRIDGHAMPTON, LONG ISLAND.—Good bathing, boating, &c. Apply to NATHAN COOK, Watermills, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

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ALLEN DODWORTH'S ACADEMY FOR DANCING, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st., will reopen Oct. 16. During vacation, private lessons may be had.

BRADFORD ACADEMY

FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Year opens TUESDAY, Aug. 31, 1875.

For admission apply to Rev. JOHN D. KINGSBURY, Secretary, Bradford, Mass.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—THIS IS A College of the highest rank for well prepared and advanced students. It has also superior advantages for the best instruction in music and art; terms moderate. Send for catalogue to Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., Elmira, N. Y. Next session begins Sept. 8.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE—Gen. RUSSELL'S School—New-Haven, Conn.: forty-first year; preparatory to college, the scientific schools or business, with systematic and thorough physical training by military drilling, gymnastics, rowing, &c. Catalogues sent on application.

MRS. N. W. DE MUNN'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Providence, R. I., provides every facility for a thorough, practical, and accomplished education, with all the advantages of a home in the City.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PENN.—Opens Sept. 8; civil engineering, the classics and English thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to Col. THEO. HYATT, President, or O. M. BOGART, No. 1 Nassau st., New-York.

LEE'S HOME INSTITUTE—A boarding-school for both sexes, at Nyack, on the Hudson, re-opens Sept. 7. Studies, academic and primary. Expenses, $280 per year; no extras. References, patrons and clergymen.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Nine years of successful work. Healthful, beautiful for situation, homelike. Fall session (nineteen weeks) opens August 11. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

RUTGERS COLLEGE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—College, business, scientific schools, boarders; send for circular. Rev. Abraham Thompson, A. M., Rector.

YONKERS ON THE HUDSON.—LOCUST HILL SEMINARY. Location unsurpassed. Course of instruction thorough and complete. Opens Sept. 15. Miss EMILY A. RICE, Principal.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE FOR making boys intelligent, healthy Christian men. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

M. C. MITCHELL'S FAMILY SCHOOL FOR boys. West Tisbury, Martha's Vineyard, Mass. Send for circular.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL.—WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

TEACHERS.

"AMER. SCHOOL INSTITUTE" AIDS ALL who want good Teachers; represents Teachers who seek positions, and does general Educational business. Established 1855. *No. 14 Bond st., New-York.* J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary.

A FRENCH LADY, WHO HAS TAUGHT several years, wishes a situation in a family or in a school. Address Miss A. M. E., care of M. I. Paillard & Co., No. 680 Broadway.

A LADY KNOWING GERMAN, FRENCH, and English, wishes a position as resident governess or companion for the Summer months. Address V. D. F., Box No. 49 College Point.

AMUSEMENTS.

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GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN,

(Late Hippodrome.)

Mr. P. S. GILMORE..................................Director.

THE MOST MAGNIFICENT GARDEN IN THE WORLD. Concerts every night, at 8 o'clock, by GILMORE'S SUPERB BAND OF 100 PERFORMERS. And THE WORLD'S GREATEST CORNETIST, MR. J. LEVY, who will appear every evening in the choicest selections from his repertoire of rare musical gems.

Change of programme every night.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 2 O'CLOCK.

MATINEE PERFORMANCE, MUSIC BY A SERENADE BAND OF SELECTED MUSICIANS.

Admission, 50 cents; private boxes, admitting four, $3.

The Garden is open every other afternoon without music from 2 to 6 o'clock. A delightful resort for ladies and children. Admission, 25 cents.

Season tickets, for 100 performances, $30; half season tickets, for fifty performances, $20; packages of twelve tickets, $5.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.

THE FAMILY THEATRE OF THE METROPOLIS.

Mr. JOHN F. POOLE..................................Manager

THE COOLEST THEATRE IN TOWN.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Seventh Ward at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 12th day of July, and until 9:30 o'clock A. M., for the alterations and repairs of Grammar School No. 12, in said ward. GEORGE G. HALLOCK, Chairman Board of School Trustees, Seventh Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Eighth Ward, at the same place, and until 10 o'clock A. M. on the day above named, for repairing and painting Grammar School No. 8, in said ward.

CHARLES H. HOUSLEY, Chairman Board of School Trustees, Eighth Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Thirteenth Ward, at the same place, and until 10:30 o'clock A. M. on the day above named, for alterations to Grammar School No. 4 and Primary School No. 20, in said ward. FREDERICK HOLSTEN, Chairman Board of School Trustees, Thirteenth Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Tenth Ward at the same place, and until 3:30 o'clock P. M on the day above named, for repairs, &c., of Grammar School No. 20, in said ward.

FRANCIS H. WEISMANN, M. D., Chairman Board of School Trustees, Tenth Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Twelfth Ward, at the same place, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on the day above named, for repairing and other work at Grammar Schools Nos. 6, 39, and 54, in said ward. GRANVILLE P. HAWES, Chairman Board of School Trustees, Twelfth Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Twenty-fourth Ward, at the same place, and until 4:30 o'clock P. M. on the day above named, for alterations, &c., of Grammar Schools Nos. 63 and 65 in said ward. MORRIS WILKINS, Chairman Board of School Trustees, Twenty-fourth Ward.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of the City, will be required from each successful bidder.

Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Dated, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1875.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, the 13th day of July, and until 9:30 o'clock A. M., for the alterations and repairs of Primary School No. 22, in said ward. R. A. BARRY, M. D., Chairman Board of School Trustees, Seventeenth Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Eighteenth Ward, at the same place, and until 10:30 o'clock A. M. on the day above named, for alterations to Grammar School No. 50, and for furniture for Grammar School No. 40, in said ward.

JOHN F. TROW, Chairman Board of School Trustees, Eighteenth Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward, at the same place, and until 10 o'clock A. M. on the day above named, for repairing Grammar Schools Nos. 18 and 53, in said ward.

JULIUS KATZENBERG, Chairman Board of School Trustees, Nineteenth Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Sixth Ward, at the same place, and until 3:30 o'clock, P. M. on the day above named, for repairs, &c., of Grammar Schools Nos. 23 and 24, in said ward.

TIMOTHY BRENNAN, Chairman Board of School Trustees, Sixth Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward, at the same place, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on the day above named, for repairs and other work at Grammar School No. 17, and for alterations to steam-heating apparatus of Grammar School No. 58, in said ward. JOEL W. MASON, Chairman Board of School Trustees, Twenty-second Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Twentieth Ward, at the same place, and until 4:30 o'clock P. M. on the day above named, for furniture for Grammar School No. 32, and for repairs, &c., to Primary School No. 27, in said ward.

H. D. RANNEY, M. D., Chairman Board of School Trustees, Twentieth Ward.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of the City, will be required from each successful bidder.

Proposals will not be received unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Dated NEW-YORK, June 29, 1875.

TO CONTRACTORS.—THE COMMISSIONERS appointed by and under Chapter 326 of the laws of 1874, entitled, "An Act to provide for improvements in and adjoining the First Ward of Long Island City," will receive sealed bids or proposals at their office in the First Ward of Long Island City, on Vernon av., near Flushing st., as follows:

For abutments, retaining and supporting walls, and piers, until WEDNESDAY, July 14, A. D. 1875, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For bridge over Dutch Kills Creek, until FRIDAY, July 16, A. D. 1875, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For crosswalks, and for paving, curbing, guttering, and flagging, until FRIDAY, July 23, A. D. 1875, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The bids or proposals so received will be publicly opened and read at the place and times above mentioned respectively.

Blank forms for proposals will be furnished on application at the Commissioners' office, on and after the 4th inst.

Dated, Improvement District, in Long Island City, July 2, 1875.

PETER G. VAN ALST,
H. S. ANABLE,
R. M. C. GRAHAM,
WILLIAM BRIDGE,
JAMES DENNEN,
Commissioners.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

WILL OPEN TO-DAY A LARGE INVOICE OF HANDSOMELY

PRINTED JACONETS AND ORGANDIE MUSLINS,

WITH SIDE BANDS, at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

1,000 pieces PRINTED PERCALES at 12 1-2 CENTS PER YARD, WORTH 18 CENTS.

1,000 pieces PRINTED PERCALES at 6 1-4 CENTS PER YARD, DECIDED BARGAINS.

A GREAT VARIETY OF OTHER NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF DESIGN AND COLORING AT PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS WILL BE OFFERED IN LYONS BLACK SILKS,

A LARGE INVOICE HAVING JUST BEEN RECEIVED THEY ARE ALSO DAILY OPENING

NOVELTIES IN DRESSES,

ELEGANTLY AND TASTILY TRIMMED, SUITABLE FOR STREET, PROMENADE, CARRIAGE, AND EVENING WEAR.

VERY HANDSOME SHADE HATS AND BONNETS, WITH A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF MILLINERY GOODS AT EXCEEDINGLY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

ORDERS WILL RECEIVE PROMPT AND CAREFUL ATTENTION.

BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH, AND 10TH STS.

TOURISTS IN IRELAND

Recommended to visit the establishment of TODD, BURNS & CO., DUBLIN.

Celebrated for LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S DRESS and HOUSE FURNISHING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Depot for genuine Irish Linens, Irish Poplins, Laces, Tweeds, Freizes, Balbriggan Hosiery, &c.

TODD, BURNS & CO., No. 47 Mary st., and Nos. 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, and 29 Jervis st. DUBLIN.

STATIONERY.

ENVELOPES AND WRITING PAPERS.

BERLIN & JONES ENVELOPE COMPANY AND PAPER WAREHOUSE, Nos. 134 and 136 William st., NEW-YORK.

Have facilities for manufacturing one million envelopes per day with their patent folding and gumming machines, at prices below the average. Liberal discounts to the trade.

THE RAILROAD COLLISION.

INQUEST AT FAR ROCKAWAY.

COMPARATIVELY LITTLE INTEREST TAKEN IN THE PROCEEDINGS—FEW FRIENDS OF THE VICTIMS PRESENT—DISTRICT ATTORNEY DOWNING CONDUCTS THE INVESTIGATIONS—TESTIMONY OF THE EMPLOYES OF THE ROAD—THE INQUEST ADJOURNED UNTIL TUESDAY—FUNERALS OF THE VICTIMS.

The inquest on the bodies of the victims of the railroad collision at Far Rockaway on last Monday, was begun yesterday in the Atlantic Hotel of that village by Mr. Hicks, Coroner of Kings County. Contrary to general expectation, the proceedings attracted but comparatively little interest, and of those in attendance the majority were officers and employes of the Southern Railroad. With a single exception, no friends of the deceased or of the injured were present, and their interests were only partially considered. By request of the Coroner District Attorney Downing conducted the investigation generally. Previous to the examination of witnesses the jury was permitted to inspect the body of William Finn, the fireman of one of the colliding trains, who died yesterday at noon from the effects of the injuries he received at the collision. Vice President Kinsdale, General Superintendent Barton, and Mr. Barr, the manager of trains, were present during the inquiry.

District Attorney Downing, explaining the purpose of the inquiry to the jury, said that the investigation need not necessarily occupy any great length of time. If the simple truth would be told by the witnesses on the stand, it appeared to him that it would be very easy to arrive at a conclusion sure and certain; but if on the contrary the truth was not told, it would be a matter of some difficulty. That there had been negligence on the part of somebody there could be no doubt. Sometimes, when a train of cars ran off the track or some part of the machinery gave way, it might be difficult to attach the blame to particular individuals, but when two trains were running in opposite directions upon one track, he took it that he was not stating too much to say that there must be some responsibility, some negligence upon the part of some employe of the company. Mr. Downing said he had caused to be summoned the officers and employes of the company and all others who could throw light on the subject, with the view of placing the blame, if any, where it properly belonged.

Isaac J. D. Barton was the first witness called. He was sworn and said: I am the Superintendent of the Southern Railroad, of Long Island, and also of the Flushing, North-side and Central Railroad, and they are under one management; we have a General Manager, who outranks me, and we have a train master, Mr. John J. Barr, who performs the duties of Assistant Superintendent, and he has general charge of the movement of the trains; by reference to the time-table of the Southern Railroad train No. 10, the train which was wrecked on July 5, should have left Valley Stream at 1:24 P. M., for Far Rockaway; they should have met the train at 1:40, at Rockaway, or 1:50, allowing ten minutes right of way; there was five minutes for varying of watches, which they had no right to use; it was late when I heard of the collision; I arrived at the scene of the wreck about 9 o'clock, and my first care was to ascertain the extent of the disaster, and what provision had been made in behalf of the dead and wounded; it is understood by every employe of the road that the safety of the passengers is the first thing to be looked after, and though there is no printed regulation to that effect it is the duty of the officers to see that the passengers are cared for at once, and everything else is left at a standstill; that is understood, and I found that the officers of the road had taken care of them; medical men residing in Rockaway were called in, others were telegraphed for, and the services of some physicians who were on board the train were secured; the trains were properly manned, and this collision could not by any chance have occurred if the regulations of the company, as laid down in the time-tables, were obeyed.

Henry Ashmead testified: I reside at Jamaica, and am an engineer by occupation; on Monday, July 5, I was engineer on train No. 10, running from Bushwick to Rockaway, our starting time being that day 12:45; we had to take on some cars at Bushwick, and were some seven or eight minutes late; we came by way of Jamaica, and were there eleven minutes late; the conductor, Mr. Hibbard, and I compared time and found we were eleven minutes late; we then proceeded to Valley Stream, and made one minute ahead of time, making us ten minutes late; I had no conversation with the conductor except at Lawrence, a mile and a quarter from Rockaway, and he said to me that I had three minutes to get to Rockaway; I looked at my watch and found I had three minutes to get there; it was 1:47 P. M. when I left Lawrence station; when I got a quarter of a mile on the other side of Lawrence, I saw smoke in the woods and whistled down brakes and reversed the engine; when I got within 100 yards of the other train I jumped off; I called "down brakes" three times, and the brakes were put on; there was no discussion between me and Hibbard as to the propriety of starting from Lawrence; we had a right on that train to be at Rockaway at 1:40 or 1:50, with the allowance; I ran ten minutes late the whole trip, and I could not force the engine to make up lost time, in consequence of having a heavy train; from Lawrence to Rockaway there is a down grade half the way, and I set my engine to make the time; I did not hear the whistle of the other train; we don't hear it, generally, when the train is in motion; I did all I could to prevent a collision; after jumping from my train the collision occurred and I ran up at once to the scene of it; I could do nothing with my engine and ran to the other engine, and with the engineer lifted the fireman of his engine out of the debris, bathed his face with water, and took him into the woods; I stayed with him about three hours, until he was taken away in a cart; I went around generally, and seeing that I could do nothing I sat down in the shade; my head ached so that I could hardly see; my fireman was Sloper, and I had no special conversation with him in regard to our making Rockaway on the regular time.

To a Juror—I have been an engineer on this line, off and on, for the past six months; I suppose I ran altogether about three months, but the longest time I ran continuously was two weeks; I thought I was perfectly safe in attempting to run from Lawrence to Rockaway in the time I then had; I considered myself competent to run that train, and make to Rockaway before I met the other train; I run as fast over a curve as I do on a straight line; I looked at my watch after the collision, and found that it was then 1:49 P. M; I was then after jumping from my train.

Cornelius Sloper testified: I was fireman of the train of which Ashmead was engineer; it is no part of my business to know whether we were late or not, but I knew we were a little late leaving Bushwick; I did not know whether we were late or not until we got to Valley Stream; I heard no conversation on the subject between the engineer and conductor, but I heard the engineer say to me, "We are a little late." At Woodsburg Ashmead said we had ten minutes to make Rockaway; that was our regular running time; I heard Hibbard say we had three minutes to make Rockaway from Lawrence, and Ashmead took out his watch and said yes; Ashmead asked me if we could not make it in that time, and I said we could have made it in three minutes, and I put on sufficient steam to enable us to do it.

Augustus Holdridge sworn, said: I am a railroad conductor and have been so engaged for four years; I was conductor of train No. 13, and arrived and was on the side track at Rockaway, bound for New-York, at 1:40 P. M.; I came from Rockaway Beach with four cars, and left one car at the depot at Far Rockaway; our train was not well filled, and there were only five or six persons in the smoking-car, which was in front; Mr. Poppenhusen, the General Manager, was a passenger on board the train from Rockaway; I remained on the side track until 1:55, and did some switching in the meantime; at 1:55 I stood on the platform with the engineer, and we compared time; it was then 1:55; I said to the engineer, "It is 1:55, let us go;" he started the engine, and I got on the baggage car; I told him before starting that we should probably catch the other train at Woodsburg, and should have to switch off; we had started, and had gone on about two minutes when the collision occurred; that was 1:57: after the accident I did not compare my time with the engineer of the other train or with anyone else; I looked at my watch after getting out; nothing was said to me by the General Manager about starting the train; the telegraph operator came to me and said the train was late, so I thought we would not meet at the meeting point; the General Agent told me to take off a car, and I sent out a flag for that purpose; nobody said to me that he heard the whistle of the coming train, and I did not say I did not care a ——, and I would go ahead.

The Coroner—A lady told me this morning that she, in your presence and in a loud voice, said that she heard the whistle of the other train, and that you should not go. She also said that she knew your appearance, and ran after you, asking you for God's sake not to go ahead.

The Witness—Nobody made any remark of that kind to me or in my presence; if such had been made, of course I should have stopped immediately. For three minutes before I left the depot I was in conversation with the General Manager and the engineer, and no one else spoke to me. Mr. Poppenhusen, the Manager, made no suggestion to me to go ahead; he said nothing to me on the subject. The engineer did not remonstrate against my going ahead; I simply said it was 1:55, and we started. I was so injured by the collision, my fingers having been cut off, that I sought medical assistance as soon as possible after the collision; about two minutes after our departure, while I was collecting tickets, I heard the engineer call out, "Down brakes;" I ran to the platform to look out, and just then the collision occurred; I found myself thrown under the baggage car, with a portion of my hand cut off, and I was bleeding profusely; I then found that telegraphic communication with Brooklyn was broken, because the telegraph poles were thrown down. When I was thrown from the cars I went at once to Rockaway to have my wounds dressed, and saw none of the killed and wounded. I ran on the Harlem Road for four years as conductor, and left this road having a proper recommendation from that company. I was discharged, but not for intoxication as far as I know. I had no liquor on the day of the collision; I think I took a glass of lager, but I am not sure of that. Mr. Poppenhusen was on the engine that day for a short time. When I got my hand dressed and returned to the scene of the accident he was there. We both went to Jamaica on the same train that night.

George Miller testified: I was engineer of the train of which Mr. Holdridge was conductor on the 5th of July last; we arrived at Far Rockaway from Rockaway Beach on the way to New-York at 1:40 P. M., and left the depot at 1:55; I know it was 1:55 P. M. by the fact that I looked at my watch and also at the conductor's. His watch varied forty seconds from the chronometer at Euston, and mine about thirty seconds; I did not run the train that day on the expectation that the train No. 10 coming toward us was late; I don't run a train in that manner. The conductor told me the other train was fifteen minutes late. He told me he had one car he could spare, and I said, "All right," and sent out a flagman that I might switch off. I was not told to go ahead; Mr. Poopenhusen did not nod to me to go ahead, that all was right. He nodded to me, but I did not understand it mean "Go ahead; all is right." I understood it to mean that the watchman had got on the train and was acting as brakeman. I think there should be two or three brakemen to a train of seven cars but two would be sufficient. A train of seven cars could be stopped by three brakemen when in full motion in 200 yards, but not in 100 yards. I have been railroading since 1857 and commenced in the capacity of a newsboy on board the train. I have been five years an engineer and have been six years on this line. I think no brake was ever invented that could have prevented the loss of life in that collision.

To a Juror—When I first saw their engine I ordered brakes down and leaped from the train. The trains were then about 250 feet apart. I did not see the smoke of the engine before I saw the engine. Engine No. 10 was a small engine, and I do not think it could pull a train of seven cars from Lawrence to Rockaway in three minutes. Between Valley Stream and Rockaway, on the short run, I do not think that train could run more than eighteen miles an hour.

David S. Wright testified that on the day of the collision he telegraphed from Valley Stream to Rockaway that train No. 10 was fifteen minutes behind their regular time. They left at 1:39, and should have left at 1:24.

John Goodenough, telegraph operator at Rockaway, testified: On Monday I received a telegraphic dispatch from the operator at Valley Stream stating that train No. 10 was fifteen minutes late; I showed it to Conductor Holdridge at the Rockaway depot, and he read it; I showed it to him that it might be a guide to him as to the locality of the other train; I regarded it as my duty to show it to him; I did not understand the message was for the conductor; anything I would show to the conductor except a train order no conductor would recognize.

Mr. Barton was recalled, and said it was nothing irregular to leave Valley Stream fifteen minutes behind time. If it reached Woodsburg it would go on a switch there, and damage could be avoided.

A woman named Caulcliffe testified that on the day of the collision she was standing on the platform of the depot, waiting the arrival of the train from New-York. She heard its whistle and saw the smoke, and just then the outward train left the depot, and the collision occurred.

The inquest was here adjourned to Tuesday next, at 10 o'clock.

FUNERALS OF THE VICTIMS.

The funerals of four of the victims of the late collision on the Southern Railroad of Long Island took place yesterday. The services over the remains of John Ehlers were held in the Park Avenue Methodist Church, Park avenue, Brooklyn, near Walworth street, after which they were conveyed to the family burying ground at Green-Wood. During the services at the church the edifice was completely filled with the friends of the deceased, and a long line of carriages followed the body to its last resting place.

The body of William B. Mott, which was brought from the scene of the accident by an undertaker named Earl, was claimed on Wednesday by his wife, from whose residence, No. 34 Duffield street, the funeral took place yesterday, and the body was interred in Green-Wood Cemetery.

Mr. Pfeiffer was buried yesterday at Ocean Point. The funeral services took place at the Catholic Church in Far Rockaway, under the direction of Rev. Father Murphy.

The remains of William Gould, which had been removed to the residence of his mother-in-law, Mrs. John Craft, at Westville, Long Island, were buried at that place yesterday.

THE BROOKLYN SCANDAL.

MRS. TILTON BEFORE THE GRAND JURY—MR. MOULTON DEMANDS A TRIAL OF THE INDICTMENT AGAINST HIM—THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S REPLY.

The Grand Jury of Kings County were engaged yesterday in considering the evidence against Loader and Price for alleged perjury in the affidavits made by them respecting Henry Ward Beecher and Mrs. Tilton. Mrs. Tilton went before the Grand Jury early yesterday morning and positively contradicted the allegations contained in the affidavits. Mr. Knaebel, Clerk of the City Court, testified as to the filing of the affidavits, and Mr. Joseph M. Pearsall swore that they were executed before him as Notary Public. Frank Moulton wrote a letter to District Attorney Britton demanding a trial of the indictment against him, but the District Attorney replied that he thought the weather too hot at present to try such a charge, and that he would prefer to wait for cooler weather. Mr. Moulton continues to be reticent on the subject, but it is said that he will immediately move, through his counsel, irrespective of the District Attorney, to have the indictment either tried or quashed. Others say that he will proceed against Mr. Beecher for perjury, while others assert that, failing to secure the trial of the indictment, he will bring an action against Beecher for defamation of character.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN MOULTON AND THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

Following is the correspondence between Mr. Moulton and District Attorney Britton:

SIR: It is now nearly a year since, at the instance of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, I was indicted for libel in charging him with adultery with Elizabeth R. Tilton.

During all this time the prosecution have taken no step for the trial of the indictment. I am advised that I have a right to demand a trial, and, accordingly, I hereby notify you that I am ready at any moment to meet the charge, and I request you to appoint the earliest practicable day for the trial. And since it is intimated by the partisans of the prosecutor that they intend to shield him from the consequences of the exposure involved in the trial of my charge of adultery, by procuring a withdrawal or suppression of the indictment, I hereby protest against such an evasion of public justice and outrage upon private right. If Rev. Henry Ward Beecher be innocent of the charge I have published against him, I ought to be punished for my offense.

On the other hand, if I have not accused him falsely and were guilty of the offense, society and the law owe me an acquittal and vindication from the indictment preferred against me. Very respectfully yours,

FRANCIS D. MOULTON.

To Hon. WINCHESTER BRITTON, District Attorney.

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY, KINGS COUNTY, ROOM NO. 3, COUNTY COURT-HOUSE, BROOKLYN, July 8, 1875.

Francis D. Moulton, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: The contents and character of the publications relating to the Beecher-Tilton controversy for the past year have been such that I am inclined to think that in case I am called upon to prosecute criminally every libel which has been published in connection with it, the more important administration of the criminal law will of necessity stand over for the next half century.

It is among the misfortunes of the civil courts that parties may there indulge in all manner of quarrels and exploits, natural and artificial, at their will: but courts of criminal jurisdiction are moved only by the people and for the people of the State.

In this hot weather jail cases, like those of Loader and Price, have the preference, as it is regarded a greater hardship for parties not yet proven guilty to sweat in Raymond street than to suffer from libelous publications.

It would afford me great pleasure to try you for any offense coming within the severer duties of the Summer months, but it is out of my power to indulge you in what you seem to regard as a luxury at the cost of neglect of business entitled to a preference.

Later on I may be able to accommodate you to your entire satisfaction, and then you may have occasion to rejoice that the ordeal had not taxed your energies and fortitude during the heated term.

Very respectfully, WINCHESTER BRITTON, District Attorney.

GRAND JURY PROCEEDINGS.

Shortly after 10 o'clock yesterday morning Mrs. Tilton, accompanied by Mr. Tubbs and Gen. Tracy, entered the Court-house, and, after a private conference with the District Attorney, she was conducted to the Grand Jury room by Assistant District Attorney Snell. She did not remain long before the Grand Jury, and after returning to the District Attorney's office, left with Mr. Tubbs, and later in the day returned to Montclair, to the residence of Mr. Tubbs, where she is to remain for some time. Joseph M. Pearsall and Mr. Knaebel, Clerk of the City Court, subsequently appeared before the Grand Jury. The latter was summoned to testify to the filing of the affidavits of Loader and Price in the City Court in connection with the motion for the admission of the new testimony. Mr. Pearsall could only testify to the signatures of Loader and Price as the Notary Public before whom the affidavits were made.

BAIL REFUSED FOR LOADER.

Mr. Chapin, counsel for Loader, was before City Judge Reynolds yesterday afternoon, accompanied by District Attorney Britton, and made a motion to admit his client to bail. Judge Reynolds intimated that he would rather not take bail, and Mr. Britton said it would hardly be necessary, as he would bring him to trial at once if the Grand Jury indicted him, and in the event of his indictment this week he would undoubtedly be tried next week. And so Mr. Loader will probably remain in jail until the Grand Jury is heard from.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

A CURIOUS WALL STREET EXPLOIT.

A BROKER'S OVERDRAWN ACCOUNT—CERTIFIED CHECKS RECEIVED AND WITHHELD BY A BANK—THE BROKER SUPPOSED TO BE IN CANADA.

Rumors of an irregularity involving a large amount prevailed in Wall street yesterday causing considerable excitement, which was not allayed until late in the afternoon, when the facts in the case became known. All the parties connected with the transaction were, for some reason, very reticent on the subject, and it was with much difficulty that an exact statement of the condition of affairs could be obtained. It appears that on Tuesday last, Mr. F. H. Eccles, a broker, doing business at No. 26 Broad street, overdrew his account with the National Mechanics' Banking Association of New-York to the extent of $136,926 53, promising that he would repay the advance on the same day. The overdraft was made in two checks, payable to the order of the Third National Bank, which were duly indorsed. The object of Eccles in making the overdraft was to obtain sufficient currency to take up an amount of gold coin which he had hypothecated at the Third National Bank. He, therefore, sent the checks to the Third National by his errand boy, and the Cashier received the checks, but refused to deliver the gold, telling the boy to tell his principal that he must personally appear to receive it. Eccles, however, did not go to the bank on that day, and when search was made for him it was reported that he had gone to Canada to see his mother, who was said to be very ill at Toronto. His office was found to be closed, and his clerks and messenger had disappeared. Telegrams were sent to Toronto and other points, but no answers were received, and it was then begun to be believed that Mr. Eccles had fled. Things being in that condition yesterday, Mr. M. F. Reading, the Cashier of the Mechanics' Banking Association, deemed it best to bring an action against Eccles, and ask for an attachment against the money deposited on his account. Following are the legal papers filed in the case:

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—The National Mechanics' Banking Association against F. H. Eccles.

City and County of New-York, ss.—M. F. Reading, being duly sworn, says that he is the Cashier of the above named plaintiff, which is a corporation, that a sufficient cause of action exists in favor of plaintiff against the defendant, F. H. Eccles, the grounds of which are as follows:

On the 6th day of July, 1875, the defendant overdrew his account on the plaintiff to the extent of $136,926 53, upon his promise and agreement to the plaintiff that he would repay the same before 3 P. M. on that day; that said overdraft was made in two separate checks, both dated upon that day—one for $58,529 25, and the other for $87,791 45—and were made payable to the order of the Third National Bank, who duly indorsed the same, and which said two checks have been paid by this plaintiff to said bank; that no part of said overdraft has been repaid or paid by defendant to plaintiff, and the whole amount of $136,926 53, with interest thereon from July 6, 1875, is now due and owing from the defendant to this plaintiff; that defendant is a resident of this State, and had an office at No. 26 Broad street, in this City, but that he cannot be found within this State; that, as this deponent believes, the defendant has departed from this State to Canada with intent to defraud his creditors, and the grounds of his belief are as follows: That at the time of his overdraft as aforesaid he had hypothecated with the Third National Bank the sum of $123,000 in gold coin of the United States, as security for a loan of money to an amount unknown to this defendant; that in procuring said checks as aforesaid to be certified by plaintiff and paid, said Eccles stated that the same were so procured to pay off said loan and take up said gold, and that the amount derived from said gold would be used to repay this plaintiff; that therefore said Eccles caused his errand boy to present said checks to the Third National Bank, who received said checks, but refused to deliver said gold to the boy, but demanded that said Eccles should personally appear and receive the same; that said Eccles did not present himself; that thereupon search was made for said Eccles, and information was received that he had gone to Toronto, Canada; that his office was found closed and locked; his clerks, including the errand-boy aforesaid, had left and could not be found; and that his office has remained closed ever since; that said Eccles stated he would return by July 6, at noon, but has not appeared; that telegrams sent to Toronto have been answered and the information received that he has not been there, and that they knew not where he was; and deponent further says that all efforts to find said Eccles or his whereabouts or his clerks' have been wholly unavailing; that plaintiff has commenced an action in this court, and has issued summons herein.

M. F. READING.

Sworn to before me July 8, 1875.

E. R. JOHNSON, Notary Public, City and County of New-York.

In the undertaking on attachment, Franklin Chandler, of No. 151 West Forty-third street, and David M. Turnure, of No. 12 East Thirty-sixth street, appear as the plaintiff's sureties for the payment of costs in case the action should prove adverse. The undertaking is approved by Judge Barrett. The attorney for the plaintiff is Mr. Eugene H. Pomeroy.

EXCURSIONS FOR POOR CHILDREN.

To the Public:

The Trustees of the fund for giving free excursions to the poor children of New-York desire to announce that they are about to resume operations for the Summer of 1875. All of the public and industrial schools are now closed for the annual vacations, during which time thousands of children will be playing in the streets and gutters. The class of children who profit by these free excursions belong entirely to the tenement-house population, and they have no other play-ground than the hot and dusty streets. Compelled to endure the terrible heat of Summer as best they may, the free excursions afford them at least one day of genuine and healthful pleasure on the Hudson or the Sound, and in green and delightful groves far away from the City. During the past three seasons the free excursion fund has enabled nearly 64,000 boys and girls of tender age to leave the scorching pavements of New-York and visit rural scenes that otherwise they would never see or enjoy.

The hot weather that now prevails calls the fund into active operation, and the Trustees, therefore, earnestly ask for contributions to enable them to give picnics to the street children. The amount of money remaining in the hands of the Treasurer from last year is $735 32, and more is needed at once in order that the arrangements for the projected excursions may be promptly made. The initial excursion for 1875 will be given at an early date. All of the excursions will be under the management of Mr. George F. Williams, whose experience and past success are ample guarantee that the thousands of children who will come under his charge will be tenderly and strictly guarded.

The Trustees ask that those interested in the movement will send in their subscriptions to the Treasurer, Edward King, Esq., No. 73 Broadway, or to any of the Trustees.

Theodore Roosevelt, No. 94 Maiden lane.
Charles H. Marshall, No. 38 Burling slip.
William Butler Duncan, No. 11 Pine street.
George W. McLean, President New-York Stock Exchange.
Edward King, No. 73 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 8, 1875.

ATTEMPTED MURDER IN HARLEM.

During a quarrel last evening in First avenue, near One Hundred and Twenty-third street, Frederick Lubow, aged thirty-six, residing in One Hundred and Sixth street, near Avenue A, was shot in the head and dangerously injured by John F. Bucking, who is also a resident of Harlem. From what could be learned last evening in regard to the shooting it appears that the men had been intimate friends for some time. During last Winter they had quarreled about a woman named Hennessey, to whom both were paying attentions and their friendship ceased. At about 6 o'clock last evening Bucking met Lubow in First avenue, near One Hundred and Twenty-third street, and renewed the old quarrel. After some angry words had passed between the men, Bucking drew a revolver and shot Lubow in the head. The bullet entered above the right temple and made its exit at the back of the head, inflicting a very dangerous wound. Bucking was about to fire again, but was prevented by some persons who had been attracted to the spot by the quarrel. A policeman soon arrived, and Bucking was disarmed and taken to the station-house in East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street. He freely admitted that he had shot Lubow, and said that his only regret was that he had not killed him outright. He was locked up in a cell and will be taken to court to-day for examination. Lubow was also brought to the Police station, where he was examined by a Police surgeon, who ordered his immediate removal to the hospital. An ambulance was summoned and the wounded man conveyed to the Reception Hospital, in West Ninety-ninth street. It is feared that his injuries will prove fatal.

THE GRAIN-CARRYING CONFERENCE.

A third conference of the Committee on Grain of the New-York Produce Exchange with the representatives of the three trunk railroads was held yesterday in the Manager's room of the Exchange. The discussion related chiefly to the details of carrying out the proposed system of grading grain, which, being new to this port, requires much consideration. Another and final session will be held on Monday next, when everything will be in readiness for submitting the perfected rules to the several Boards of Direction for their formal ratification.

PROPOSED RECEPTION TO GEN. DAKIN.

A meeting of the Second Division, National Guard, was held last evening at its head-quarters, at Court and Joralemon streets, Brooklyn, for the purpose of making arrangements for the proper reception of Major Gen. T. S. Dakin, commander of the division, at present in Ireland as a member of the American Rifle Team, and who is expected to return home before Sept. 1. Several prominent military gentlemen were present. Col. Burger, commander of the Fifth Brigade, presided, and Capt. Maxwell, of the Fifth Brigade staff, acted as Secretary. After considerable discussion it was finally resolved that Col. Burger be appointed a committee of one to request Gen. Meserole to call the officers of the division together for the purpose of taking such action as they might think proper toward getting up a reception of some sort for Gen. Dakin on his return to Brooklyn. Col. Burger and several others expressed themselves in favor of a banquet in preference to a parade.

THE RAPID-TRANSIT COMMISSION.

A PRIVATE MEETING IN THE MAYOR'S OFFICE—NO PLANS YET SUBMITTED.

The Rapid-transit Commissioners held a private session in the Mayor's private office yesterday. After the meeting Col. Harrison, the Mayor's secretary, and also acting secretary to the commission, said that all the Commissioners were present at noon, and organized by electing Mr. Seligman permanent Chairman and Col. Harrison acting Secretary. The Mayor was then invited to attend all the meetings, and was present yesterday. Mr. Canda reported that the use of rooms had been tendered to the commission by the Superior Court and the Court of Common Pleas. It was finally decided to meet hereafter in the north-west room of the Common Pleas. Mr. Mott reported that, pursuant to the resolution passed at the previous meeting, notices had been given through the press that the commission desired those having plans or suggestions to give them to the Commissioners. The following resolution, offered by Mr. Brown, was then adopted:

Resolved, That the Commissioners hereby determine there is need in the City and County of New-York of steam-railway and railways for the transportation of passengers, mails, and freight.

It was resolved that when the commission adjourn it should adjourn to the 13th inst., when it would proceed to consider such plans and suggestions as might then be laid before it. On motion of Mr. Canda the Secretary was directed to acknowledge the invitation extended to the commission by the President of the New-York Elevated Railroad, running through Greenwich street, asking them to ride in a special train and inspect the road, and the Secretary was directed to say that, after consultation with the Mayor, the commission would indicate a time for accepting the invitation.

The meeting then closed and the Commissioners left the hall by one of the numerous private entrances. Col. Harrison said that no plans or suggestions had yet been received by the Commissioners.

THE CAPE MAY REGATTA.

The New-York Yacht Club having accepted an invitation to participate in the Cape May regatta on the 12th and 13th inst., the yachts will rendezvous this afternoon at the Horse Shoe, Sandy Hook. At 7 o'clock P. M. the Commodore will fix the hour of starting for Cape May. The following yachts of the New-York, Brooklyn, and Seawanhaka Clubs are expected to join in the cruise:

SCHOONERS.

Yacht.	Owner.	Club.
Mohawk	William T. Garner	New-York.
Restless	S. Nicholson Kane	New-York.
Wanderer	James Stilman	New-York.
Resolute	Rufus Hatch	New-York.
Rambler	William H. Thomas	New-York.
Madeleine	John S. Dickerson	Brooklyn.
Idler	Samuel Colgate	Seawanhaka.
Dreadnaught	C. J. Osborne	New-York.
Clio	T. B. Asten	Brooklyn.
Atalanta	William Astor	New-York.
Ariel	William L. Swan	Seawanhaka.
Estelle	James D. Smith	New-York.

SLOOPS.

Yacht.	Owner.	Club.
Christine	Samel Blagden	New-York.
Kaiser Wilhelm	John B. Norris	New-York.
Vindex	Robert Center	New-York.
Vision	J. D. Alexander	New-York.
Undine	Brasher & Fowler	Brooklyn.
Madcap	J. R. Busk	New-York.

Mr. W. H. Langley's schooner Comet, at present at Fire Island, will meet the squadron at Cape May. The Palmer, which has probably by this time left Newport, is also to take part in the regatta.

A MURDERER SENTENCED.

Joseph Doyle, who pleaded guilty to an indictment for the murder of Philip Sheridan, of Jersey City, in the Hudson County Oyer and Terminer Court, was sentenced yesterday by Judge Knapp. In passing sentence Judge Knapp said:

"To this indictment the defendant pleaded not guilty, and the case was set down for trial on July 7. On that day the defendant retracted his plea and pleaded guilty. The indictment charges him with the murder of Philip Sheridan on April 25 last. The statute provides that whese a person shall be convicted of murder in open court, the court shall proceed, by an examination of witnesses, to determine the degree of the crime. The defendant has a right, where he sees fit so to do, to place upon the court the delicate burden of determining the degree of his crime under the statute; and this is the duty that falls to the court in this case. We have examined the testimony with great interest, with a desire to do our duty without shrinking from the responsibility imposed upon us. We have concluded that there is not in the circumstances that surround this killing such clear evidence of premeditation to kill as to bring the case within the degree of murder in the first degree. The intoxicated condition of the defendant, the fact that before the killing there was nothing between the parties but fellowship, satisfies the court that there is at least a grave doubt as to whether there was the premeditated design to kill which would make it murder in the first degree. The court, therefore, upon all the evidence, do determine that the degree of murder to which the defendant has pleaded guilty is the second." Judge Knapp then sentenced Doyle to hard labor in the State Prison for twenty years. Doyle's counsel and the defendant himself were well satisfied with the sentence.

THE DROWNING OF MR. HANEKAMP.

In the report detailing the circumstances attending the drowning of Mr. Hanekamp, in the Harlem River, on Sunday last, it was stated that Mr. Delaney, who attempted to rescue him, became frightened when Hanekamp clasped him around the waist, and extricated himself immediately from the drowning man's grasp. Mr. Delaney avers that he was not in the least frightened, but that he did all that was possible, under the circumstances, to save his comrade. The following is Mr. Delaney's account of the occurrence:

"When Hanekamp's struggles in the water first attracted my attention I was about fifteen feet away from him; I noticed that his head was under water, and that he was struggling violently; I immediately swam toward him and endeavored to lift his head above the water, but no sooner did I attempt it than he clasped me firmly around the body, carrying me to the bottom. On again coming to the surface Hanekamp's head remained under water, but his grip of me became tighter and his struggles more intense. We sank to the bed of the river for the second time, and on arising I called loudly for help, but no response was made, the bystanders, who were within six feet of us, merely throwing in two camp stools. Being completely exhausted by this time, I was obliged to extricate myself and swim to the float, which I reached with great difficulty. I was dragged out and instantly sank into insensibility."

MUSIC IN THE PARKS.

The Department of Parks announce that, if the weather is favorable, another public concert will be given to-morrow on the Central Park Mall, under the direction of Messrs. Dodworth and Grafulla. The programme will contain, among others, selections from the following favorite compositions: Rossini's "Gazza Ladra," Strauss' "Wiener Blut," Meyerbeer's "L'Africaine," Donizetti's "Il Poliuto," Verdi's "Aïda," and Offenbach's "Orphée aux Enfers."

The eighth public concert of the season at Prospect Park will be given to-morrow, from 4 to 6 P. M., by the Twenty-third Regiment Band, under the leadership of L. Conterno, on which occasion the programme will contain the following popular gems: Suppe's "Poet and Peasant," Strauss' "Manuscripti," Verdi's "Un Ballo in Maschera," Mendelssohn's "Ruy Blas," Gungl's "Dream on the Ocean," and J. H. Payne's "Home, Sweet Home."

A PLYMOUTH CHURCH PICNIC.

Early yesterday morning an excursion party, composed of the choir and teachers in the Sunday-school of Plymouth Church and members of the congregation, embarked on the steamer Mattano at the foot of Fulton street, Brooklyn. There were about 500 persons in the company. The Mattano steamed up the Hudson, arriving at Peekskill landing about 1 o'clock, where the excursionists entered the carriages that were in waiting and proceeded to Scarhart's picnic grounds. The weather was delightful, and a very pleasant picnic was enjoyed, there being good music for dancing, while well-filled baskets furnished needed refreshments. During the afternoon the party visited Mr. Beecher's farm, taking him entirely by surprise. They were hospitably received, and spent a couple of hours very pleasantly wandering around the grounds. About 6 o'clock they again went on board of their steamer and returned home, arriving in Brooklyn shortly after 10 o'clock. Mr. and Mrs. Beecher came down by rail, arriving some hours sooner.

Among the party were ex-Judge Gilbert, Dr. White, Dr. Brush, Messrs. Campbell, Charles Shepard, John T. Howard, and Deacon Hutchinson.

NEW RIFLE RANGE AT CANARSIE.

A new rifle range has been established at Canarsie, Long Island, which, if properly managed, is destined to become popular, owing to its proximity to the City and its pleasant surroundings. The range is located in a marsh nearly opposite the Bay View House. It has not yet been inclosed, but two targets of the new Creedmoor pattern have been erected at a distance of 200 yards and two at 500 yards from the pier opposite the hotel. Should the range become popular, Mr. P. H. Reid, who has the matter in charge, will construct the proper pits for markers, and a shelter over the firing point, and will also provide everything necessary for short and long range practice. The advantages offered for witnessing a match are superior to those at Creedmoor, as the large verandas surrounding the hotel, commanding an excellent view of the range, will accommodate 1,500 persons, and additional facilities are afforded by a large pavilion adjoining. The range can be reached by the horse cars from Roosevelt Street Ferry, connecting with the Canarsie Railroad at East New-York. Trains run every half hour on the latter road, consequently it is possible for a marksman to practice several hours before and after business. Company E, Thirteenth Regiment, recently had a day's practice on the new range, and another company in the same command will shortly follow its example.

NEVADA'S GIFT TO THE NEW-YORK MILITIA.

The badge presented by the National Guard of Virginia City, State of Nevada, to the New-York National Guard, to be shot for by the latter with military rifles at 200 and 500 yards ranges, has been received at the office of the *Army and Navy Journal*. The badge, which is valued at about $1,000, is made of solid gold, platinum, and silver, and measures about seven inches in length and four in width, the main body of the medal being composed of the two State seals of Nevada and New-York, which are beautifully carved out of massive gold, showing the figures, &c., in bold relief. Back of the two seals is a heavy black enameled Maltese cross, the spaces between being filled in with miniature cannon, swabs, and rammers, platinum bayonets, highly polished to resemble steel, and small cannon balls. In the centre of the cross is the monogram "N. G.," finely chased, in pure silver. On the top of the cross rests a large gold circle, with the motto of the National Guard, "Semper Paratus," in blue, while on the back of the circle is the blue ribbon to which it is suspended. The fastening of the badge is a large gold half globe, on the top of which stands a finely-carved silver American eagle. The lower part of the badge is finished off by a red gold semi-circular shield, brightly polished, and left blank for the name of the company which shall win it. The lower part of the medal is surrounded by finely carved and frosted gold branches of oak and laurel leaves, which rank up on both sides of the medal.

The only restrictions placed upon the competitors are that no picked men are to contest for the prize, the full company being required to shoot, each man being allowed five shots at the above-mentioned distances, under the supervision of the Brigade Inspectors. The competitors will be required to use the State military weapon, and the scores will be submitted to the judgment of Col. Church. The winning company will be entitled to hold the badge for one year, at the expiration of which time it will be competed for again, under the same conditions.

BASE-BALL.

An exciting game of base-ball was played on the Union Grounds, in Brooklyn, E. D., yesterday afternoon, between the Atlantics, of Brooklyn, and the Olympics, of Manhattanville. It was very closely contested, and twelve innings were played before it was won by either club. The game was called at 3:30 P. M., the Atlantics going first to the bat. On the Atlantic side, Nichols and Clinton played well at the bat, the former also doing remarkably well in the field. In the seventh inning, Cassidy was called in as pitcher, but Clinton returned to that position in the eighth inning. On the Olympic side, Powers played very finely as catcher, and McLoughlin and Tracy led at the bat. Tracy's playing, in general, was also very good. At the close of the ninth inning the score stood a tie—9 to 9—which made necessary the playing of a tenth inning. This resulted in "blanks" for both sides, and an eleventh inning was played, with the same result. During the twelfth inning the Olympics becoming much excited over their success, their fielding became poor, and the Atlantics were enabled to make eight runs, which gave them the game, the Olympics making only one run to offset it.

SCORE.

ATLANTIC.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	OLYMPIC.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.
Fleet, 2d b.	2	1	7	4	Welsh, l. f.	1	1	2	0
Cassidy, c. f.	2	2	6	0	Powers, c.	0	1	3	1
Moore, s. s.	2	1	2	5	McLoughlin, 1b.	1	2	20	0
Kessler, r. f.	1	1	0	0	Kelloran, p.	1	1	0	2
Pabor, l. f.	4	3	1	0	Whalen, c. f.	2	1	1	0
Nichols, 3d b.	3	4	4	4	Tracy, s. s.	2	3	1	6
Knowdell, c.	2	0	6	0	Becannon, 3d b.	1	2	3	8
Clinton, p.	1	2	3	3	Fitch r. f.	1	2	3	2
Bennett, 1st b.	0	0	8	0	Larkin, 2d b.	1	1	3	6
Total	17	15	36	16	Total	10	14	36	25

INNINGS.

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	
Atlantic	0	0	0	4	0	3	0	1	1	0	0	8	—17
Olympic	0	1	0	0	0	0	6	0	2	0	0	1	—10

Umpire—Mr. Ten Eyck, of the old Union Club, of Morrisania.

Time of game—Two hours and forty-five minutes.

First base by errors—Atlantic, 11; Olympic, 6.

Runs earned—Atlantic, 1; Olympic, 5.

A slight change has been made in the programme of professional games to be played on the Union Grounds, in Brooklyn, E. D., during the next few days. This afternoon the Mutual Club, of this City, and the Atlantic Club, of Brooklyn, will play there, instead of to-morrow as previously announced. To-morrow afternoon there will be a game between the Athletics, of Philadelphia, and the Mutuals, of this City. On Monday the St. Louis Club, the Brown Stockings, will play with the Atlantics, of Brooklyn; and on Tuesday next they will play a game with the Mutuals, of this City—all on the Union Grounds.

This afternoon there will also be a game on the Capitoline Grounds, in Brooklyn, between the Chelsea and Frontier Clubs, both of Brooklyn; and to-morrow there will be a game, in the same place, between the Concord and Nameless Clubs, of Brooklyn. To-day, also, the Alpha Club, of Roseville, N. J., will play with the Eagle Club, of New-Brunswick, N. J., at Newark, N. J., and on Monday next the same clubs will play another game in the same place. On Tuesday next the Pavonia Club, of Jersey City, will play on the old St. George's cricket grounds, on Jersey City Heights, in Hoboken, N. J., with the Mohawk Club, of Jersey City, and on the 22d inst. they will play with the Star Club, of Newark, N. J., at Irvington, N. J.

The White Stockings, of Chicago, defeated the Rochester Club at Rochester yesterday, 14 to 3.

The Bostons defeated the Athletics at Boston yesterday by 7 to 3.

The St. Louis Brown Stockings defeated the Philadelphias—8 to 5—yesterday.

THE BANKERS' CONVENTION.

The following letter has been addressed to the bankers and bank officials of every State in the Union, inviting their attendance at the convention soon to be held at Saratoga Springs:

NEW-YORK, June 21, 1875.

To the Bank Officers and Bankers of the United States:

DEAR SIR: A meeting of the Committee of Arrangements for the Convention of Bank Officers and Bankers, to be held at Saratoga on the 20th of July, was held in this City on the 24th ult., at which committees for perfecting the necessary arrangements were appointed.

It was the decided sense of the committee that all questions of a political or sectional significance should be carefully avoided in the convention, and that the meeting should be for business and social purposes only, the object being to bring bank officers and bankers into closer relations, with a view to the advancement and protection of mutual interests. The committee respectfully recommend that every bank send a representative, and it is hoped that out of this meeting, and such others as will naturally follow, will grow results of a business and social character of importance to all.

A large attendance is expected, and the work necessarily entailed upon the Committee of Reception will be onerous. To relieve them as far as possible, those who propose to attend will please notify J. S. Leake, Cashier, or S. H. Richards, Cashier, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., before July 10.

It is also requested that all delegates on arriving at Saratoga will register either at the First National Bank or Commercial National Bank, where appropriate badges will be furnished.

The "original call" is hereto appended, as it is possible that it may have failed to have reached some of the banks. It is, therefore, reproduced without the names of the signers.

You are urgently invited to attend this national congress of bankers, and your cordial co-operation and aid in the preliminary arrangements solicited, and correspondence and suggestions invited, which may be addressed to either the Chairman or Secretary of this committee. Very truly yours, A. P. PALMER, Chairman of the committee, (Cashier Albany City National Bank, Albany, N. Y.)

J. D. SCULLY, Secretary, (Cashier First National Bank, Pittsburg, Penn.)

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Viscount De Thury, of France, is at the New-York Hotel.

Rev. H. H. Waters, of Toronto, is at the Westminster Hotel.

Gen. A. G. Lawrence, of Rhode Island, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Congressman John A. Kasson, of Iowa, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Gen. E. F. Bullard, of Saratoga, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Congressman Elias W. Leavenworth, of Syracuse, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

George S. Bangs, Superintendent of the Railway Postal Service, is at the St. James Hotel.

Prof. Thomas S. Price, of Virginia, and Oliver Ames, 2d, of Boston, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Assemblyman George W. Schuyler, of Ithaca; Brevet Brig. Gen. George B. Dandy, United States Army, and ex-Congressman D. C. Giddings, of Texas, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Bishop Thomas A. Jaggar, of Southern Ohio, is at the Coleman House.

A PAIR OF INFLATIONISTS.

Custom-house Inspector Richard Hastings yesterday detected the chief steward and the bar-keeper of the steam-ship Ville de Paris, from Havre, in an attempt to smuggle a lot of goods, not very great in value, but large in bulk. No less than 4,200 India-rubber balloons were found concealed about their persons, besides one coat and four pair of pantaloons. The goods were taken to the seizure-room of the Custom-house, where they will remain until the proper action regarding them is taken under the law.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Selina Anderson, aged forty-eight, fell out of a second-story window of her residence, No. 325 East One Hundred and Thirteenth street, and sustained serious injuries.

Frank Ackerman, aged forty-five, of No. 280 East Third street, committed suicide yesterday, while temporarily insane, by shooting himself through the head with a rifle. Coroner Woltman will hold an inquest.

Coroner Woltman will hold an inquest in the case of Mrs. Harriet Cullen, of No. 311 East Thirty-fourth street, who died yesterday morning, it is supposed, from the effects of Paris green taken with suicidal intent.

The residence of Rev. William H. Cook, on the Southern Boulevard, near Hunt's Point, in the Twenty-third Ward, was entered by thieves on Wednesday night and robbed of a bronze clock, statuettes of Milton and Shakespeare, and other articles, valued in all at $350.

An adroit sneak-thief entered the office of Theodore Kemp, on the second floor of No. 85 Beaver street, on Wednesday, and made off with Mr. Kemp's vest, which hung on a peg near the door. A gold watch and chain valued at $100 and $37 in greenbacks were in the pockets of the vest.

Jacob Dimis, a canal-boat man of Genesee, N. Y., was brutally beaten in front of No. 10 South street early yesterday morning by Robert W. Hills, of Sackett street, Brooklyn, who was arrested and locked up in the First Precinct Station-house. Dimis was taken to the Park Hospital.

Frank Roedecker, aged thirty-two, residing in Third avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-fourth and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth streets, attempted suicide, while temporarily insane, yesterday morning, by shooting himself in the head with a revolver.

President Frederick R. Marvin, of the New-York Free Medical College for Women, is arranging for a special course of lectures on "Pathology and Clinical Diagnosis" for the Senior Class. Hon. Joseph W. Clift, M. D., of Washington, has accepted an appointment to the lectureship.

A lot of goods said to belong to Margaret Taylor, a steerage passenger who arrived at this port in the steam-ship Germania, from Liverpool, were seized yesterday by Custom-house Inspector Jennie Ferris. The goods, consisting of twenty and a half yards of yak lace, eleven yards of black silk, and four yards of velveteen, were taken to the seizure-room in the Custom-house.

At a meeting of 100 Pastors, recently held in this City, a resolution was proposed inviting Messrs. Moody and Sankey to hold a series of meetings in the City on their return. After a hearty indorsement by Rev. Dr. John Hall, Rev. Dr. Prime, Rev. Mr. MacArthur, and Rev. Dr. Ludlow, the resolution was adopted, and a committee appointed to arrange for the proposed meetings during the Fall.

The Tammany Committee on Discipline has met every day recently, and will soon be ready to present its report at a special meeting of the Tammany General Committee, to be called to receive and consider it, when lively times may be anticipated, as the report will cover the questions arising between John Morrissey and the present management of Tammany Hall.

The funeral of the late James Dodd, a prominent Mason and late chief engineer of the new Court-house, took place yesterday from the Masonic Temple, in Twenty-third street. Previous to the service resolutions of condolence with the relatives of the deceased were passed at a meeting of the members of Puritan Lodge, No. 339. The remains, which were inclosed in a handsome silver-mounted casket, were borne by four pall-bearers to the Chester Lodge-room, where Masonic service was read by Rev. Brother James E. Kinney, the funeral oration being delivered by R. W. Isaac H. Brown. At the conclusion of the ceremony the remains were removed to Green-Wood for interment.

BROOKLYN.

At a meeting of the Board of City Works, yesterday, the estimate for grading Thirty-ninth street, from Fourth avenue to the city line, was placed at $27,589 04.

William A. Furey, a member of the Board of Assessors, is spoken of by the Democratic politicians as the man whom "Boss" McLaughlin will require Mayor Hunter to nominate for the position of Collector of Taxes, now held by Lemuel Burrows.

John Deihan, arrested on a charge of beating his wife to death at their residence, No. 250 Front street, indicted for murder in the first degree, pleaded guilty yesterday in the Court of Sessions to manslaughter in the second degree and was remanded for sentence.

It is estimated by those having the project in charge that the bridge to be built over the East River at Blackwell's Island will cost $2,000,000. Work is to be commenced in September. According to present calculations, it will take two years to complete the bridge.

Messrs. Craven, Kirkwood, and McAlpine, engineering experts, made an examination yesterday of the storage reservoir at Hempstead. They will make a report to the Joint Committee on Law and Water and Drainage of the Common Council in a few days.

Louis Deegan, aged eighteen, of No. 18 Flatbush avenue, and William A. Wroe, aged twenty-two, of No. 14 Franklin avenue, left their homes on July 5 to go in company to Rockaway. They have not since been heard from, and it is supposed they were drowned while bathing.

In the case of William Miller, the boy who was shot by his playmate, Charles Hughes, on Saturday, the Coroner's jury has rendered a verdict to the effect that the shooting was accidental, and recommended the passage of a stringent ordinance forbidding the sale of pistols or cartridges to minors.

On Monday next, at the Special Term of the Supreme Court, the case of C. M. Johnson, Superintendent of the Howard Colored Orphan Asylum, against W. A. Welsh, Principal of Public School No. 35, will be argued. Mr. Welsh refused to let Mr. Johnson's son attend the school on account of his color. Welsh will be defended by counsel employed by the Board of Education.

On Thursday evening a meeting was held at the residence of Mr. S. M. Pettingill, in Clinton avenue, to make arrangements for holding a public meeting in Brooklyn in the latter part of September to congratulate Mr. Beecher on the result of the trial. The following gentlemen were appointed as a Committee of Arrangements: Hon. A. W. Tenney, Chairman; S. M. Pettingill, Rev. Dr. Conant, Prof. H. B. Sprague, E. A. Taft, Rev. W. R. Davis, Judge A. G. Hull, Mr. B. E. Hale.

William H. Mooney and W. C. Burke, alias Bock, arrested on a charge of breaking into a house in Cumberland street, and indicted for burglary in the first degree, pleaded guilty in the Court of Sessions yesterday to burglary in the third degree. These men, it will be remembered, were charged by the Police with being implicated in the Schute burglary. District Attorney Britton, in accepting the minor plea, stated that he was satisfied the men did not commit the Schute burglary. The prisoners were remanded for sentence.

LONG ISLAND.

Thomas Malone, a resident of Blissville, employed in Fleschman's yeast factory at Blissville, met with a terrible death on Tuesday last. The foreman of the factory being absent, Malone approached a large tank of boiling yeast, and was in the act of stirring it, when he lost his balance and fell in, and was literally boiled to death, the skin being completely stripped from his body. He leaves a wife and two children.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The potato bug having made its appearance on the premises of W. S. Toole, Esq., of New-Rochelle, that gentleman laid in a supply of Paris green for the destruction of the vermin, and unfortunately with fatal results; for a valuable horse ate a quantity of grass or vegetables impregnated with the poison, and died shortly afterward.

NEW-JERSEY.

Philip Maxiemus, an Italian, died in St. Mary's Hospital, Hoboken, yesterday, from the effects of sun-stroke.

Michael Beston, who was shot by Michael Kinney at Morristown, N. J., is slowly improving. Beston said that the shooting was accidental.

The Hudson County Board of Freeholders yesterday resolved to reduce the compensation for feeding prisoners in the County Jail from forty cents to twenty-five cents per diem.

On Wednesday evening last William Earl, a little son of Constable Earl, of New-Durham, fell from the balcony of his residence, and was instantly killed.

Judge Knapp, presiding at the Hudson County Oyer and Terminer, has consented to hold an examination in the case of John Mcran, accused of poisoning, with a view to granting a habeas corpus.

The committee in charge of the building of the new Schuetzen Park, at Greenville, are pushing the work vigorously. They expect to open the Park in a month.

The ladies of Salem are to hold a grand harvest home on the 15th inst. to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the gathering of the harvest under a free and independent Government.

Miss Annie Coeyman, who was burned on South Market street, Newark, on July 5, by her clothes being fired by a fire-cracker, died of her injuries yesterday afternoon.

Thomas Dobbins, employed in the new Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad tunnel, was caught between a bucket and the beams of shaft No. 4 of the tunnel, on Wednesday evening, and his collar bone was broken.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Newark Industrial Institute, held on Wednesday night, a committee of five was appointed to solicit subscriptions of stock, as funds are needed. At the next exhibition the doors of the Institute will be opened to the State at large.

At the meeting of the Essex County Freeholders, held yesterday afternoon, the committee on the iron bridge over the Passaic, at Hanover, reported that the contract has been awarded to the King Bridge Company for $3,300, and the mason-work to Paul Lum for $5 per cubic yard.

The annual election for officers of the New-Jersey Dental Association was held yesterday afternoon at Long Branch, and resulted as follows: President, Dr. C. S. Stocton, of Newark; Vice President, Dr. J. W. Scarborough, of Lambertville; Secretary, Dr. C. A. Meeker, of Newark; Treasurer, Dr. W. H. Dibble, of Elizabeth.

At the annual meeting of the New-Jersey State Dental Society, held yesterday at the Ocean House, Long Branch, Dr. George H. Perin delivered an illustrated lecture on the uses of the galvano-caustic battery in certain surgical operations, in the course of which he strongly recommended it to the attention of the profession.

At a meeting of the employes of the Jersey City Ferry Company yesterday, a Mutual Aid and Benefit Association was formed, and officers elected as follows: Samuel Decker, President; Louis Angle, Vice President; J. H. Cook, Recording Secretary; Louis Quackenbush, Financial Secretary; Morgan Decker, Treasurer; and Nehemiah Knapp, George Elder, and David Walker, Trustees.

An injunction was granted yesterday by Chancellor Runyon restraining the Sheriff of Essex County from selling the property of John Huber and wife upon a judgment obtained by Charles W. Graves, who holds notes amounting to $11,000, drawn by Huber against the estate. It is claimed that Huber has no legal claim on the property, and that he and Graves are conspiring to defraud Mrs. Huber.

BALTIMORE CATTLE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, July 8.—The market during the past week has been very dull, and prices are ¼c.@⅜c. lower; very best, 5¾c.@7¼c.; first quality, 4¾c.@5¾c.; medium or good fair quality, 4c.@4¾c.; ordinary thin Steers, Oxen, and Cows, 3c.@4c.; most sales at 5c.; receipts, 1,496 head; sales, 1,171 head. Hogs have been in moderate demand, and prices are ⅛c. higher; range, 9½c.@10c.; few extra, 10¼c.; receipts, 4,049 head. Sheep have been a shade better; range, 3¼c.@5c. Lambs, $2@$4 each; receipts, 5,295 head.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 8.—Spirits of Turpentine steady at 31c. Resin quiet; $1 45 for Strained. Tar steady at $1 75.

PRINT CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 8.—Printing Cloths dull at unchanged prices.

HAVANA MARKET.

HAVANA, July 8.—Spanish Gold, 211½@212. Exchange firm; on London, 150@152 premium; on Paris, 123@125 premium. Sugar in fair demand.

AN INGENIOUS YOUTH.

Louis Le Febre, a French youth of about eighteen years, residing in Fall River, Mass., has wrought out a weaver's loom, quite perfect in all its parts, from wood. It was all done with his pocket-knife, and the loom is said to be well made and thoroughly put together. Treadles, shuttles, beater, beams, wheels, cans, &c., all are in place, the reed, harness, and web only being needed to render the preparations for weaving nearly complete.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:37 | Sun sets.....7:32 | Moon sets.11:25

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.11:56 | Gov. Island.12:45 | Hell Gate...2:07

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........THURSDAY, July 8.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Somerset, (Br.,) Western, Bristol, Eng., W. D. Morgan, Agent; Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Franzen, Rotterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.; Isaac Bell, Lawrence, Richmond, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Canima, (Br.,) Leddicoat, Hamilton, Bermuda, A. E. Outerbridge; Denmark, (Br.,) Williams, London, &c., F. W. J. Hurst; Cimbria, (Ger.,) Brandt, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; Nereus, Berry, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Philadelphia, Davis, Philadelphia; Franconia, Bragg, Portland.

Barks Freihandel, (Ger.,) Wachter, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Zulma, (Br.,) Peterson, Cardenas, Shaw & Son; Ignazio, (Ital.,) Pastata, Plymouth, Eng., Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Alice Starrett, (Br.,) Shaw, Stettin, C. W. Bertaux & Co.

Schrs. Sally Burton, Burley, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.; Dick Williams, Campbell, Charleston, Slaght & Petty; Mary A. Rich, Magune, Fernandina, James E. Ward & Co.; S. P. Godwin, Williams, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.; Harriet, (Br.,) Noble, St. John's, N. F., R. P. Currie & Co.; Herbert J. Olive, (Br.,) Jones, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; Jessie J. Parks, Feddesen, Baltimore.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship E. C. Knight, Chichester, Washington, D. C., with mdse. &c. to J. C. Kenyon.

Steam-ship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. &c., to J. F. Ames.

Steam-ship General Whitney, Hallett, Boston.

Brig Balear, Bahu, Green Island, Jam., 17 ds., with logwood, ginger, and ivory nuts to G. Wessels.

Schr. Hannah Coomer, King, Port Antonio, Jam., 12 ds., with fruit to William Douglass—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. E. C. Knight, Jr., Huntley, Virginia.

Schr. Carrie, Jones, Nantucket, with fish to master.

Schr. F. Merwin, Bunce, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. D. Davidson, Freeman, Boston.

Schr. Freestone, Stevens, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Geo. S. Repplier, Bizzard, Pawtucket, for Elizabethport.

Schr. T. W. Spencer, Couser, Pawtucket, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Connecticut, Silkey, Pawtucket, for Elizabethport.

Schr. E. A. Stevens, Smith, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Delphi, Allen, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ontario, Burdick, New-Bedford.

Schr. H. S. Billings, Cook, Providence.

Schr. S. L. Thompson, Hall, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. R. T. Graham, Jarvis, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Joseph E. Potts, Lawson, Providence, for Elizabethport.

WIND—Sunset—Light, S.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Rotterdam, for Rotterdam; Cimbria, for Hamburg; Georgia, for Havana; Canima, for Bermuda; Isaac Bell, for Norfolk, &c.; brig Havana, for Havana; schrs. Fannie Pike, for Vera Cruz; Mary B. Harris, for ——.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CARDENAS, July 6.—Arr. bark New-York, Gibbs, New-York; schr. Nellie Bowers, Stackpole, Philadelphia.

Sld 6th, brigs Annie, (Dan.,) Brown, N. of Hatteras; Prentiss Hobbs, Dodge, do.; schr. Cyrus Fossett, Pierce, Vera Cruz.

HAVANA, July 6.—Arr. brig George Burnham, Palmer, Philadelphia; 7th, steamer W. G. Hewes, Tripp, Indianola, (and sld. to return;) brig Sarah M. Loring, Loring, St. John, N. B.

Sld. 7th, steamers Juniata, Catherine, Philadelphia; Wilmington Holmes, New-Orleans.

SAGUA, July 5.—Arr. brig F. J. Henderson, Henderson, New-York via Neuvitas.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, July 8.—Sld. for the United States, Harrington, Abigail, Curlew, Leonard, Minerva, Capt. Brown, Nordstjernen, Berkeley Castle, Norris, Meridian, Kings County, Marcia Greenleaf, Lizzie Moses.

Arr. out on the 1st inst., Marianna, Rosa, Spring.

Arr. out on the 4th inst., Jenny, Capt. Blomqvist.

Arr. out on the 7th inst., Albert, Lord Clive, Fred W. Carlon, Malta, Nystad.

Arr. out on the 8th inst., Arran, Forganhall, Dunrobin Castle, Englishman, Cameo, Nyanza, Kenilworth.

HULL, July 8.—The steam-ship Othello, Capt. Rogers, from New-York June 22, arr. here to-day.

A FEW ELEGANT

CARRIAGES

LEFT SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY THE FIRE AT OUR WAREROOMS MAY 25.

We will close them out at greatly below cost.

4 GLASS-FRONT LANDAUS,	2 BROUGHAMS,
1 CURTAIN COACH,	1 COUPE,
4 LIGHT LANDAULETS,	4 ELEGANT VICTORIAS,
5 SIX-SEAT ROCKAWAYS,	4 CABRIOLETS,
3 COUPE ROCKAWAYS,	2 PARK PHAETONS,
2 T CARTS,	2 BRETTS.

20 PONY PHAETONS, in all fashionable styles, received since the fire from our factory.

ELEGANT BERLIN FOUR and SIX SEAT ROCKAWAYS,

the most comfortable and elegant Family Carriage ever produced.

LANDAUS, COACHES, BERLIN BRETTS AND VICTORIAS, PHAETONS, T CARTS, BUGGIES, &c.

LANDAULETS, NEW PATTERNS.

Every Carriage WARRANTED FOR ONE YEAR.

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